Chicago Tribune.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Imbroglio.

Legal Opinion Relative to the President's Power of Removal.

The President's Organ Claims Such Power and Cites Authorities.

General Grant and the Secretary of War in Full Accord.

Sheridan's Case Laid Aside for the Present.

The Surratt Case Given to the Jury Yesterday.

No Verdict Rendered up to a Late Hour Last Evening.

FROM EUROPE.

Convention of German Liberals at Stutgardt.

Action Taken Looking to a Union of the Southern with the Northern German States.

Anxiety Regarding the Safety of the Prussian Minister in Mexico.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Train on the Union Pacific Railroad Thrown From the Track by Savages.

Two Men Murdered and Scalped.

Steamer Fired Into on the Missouri River.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.

THE JOHNSON-STANTON IMBROGLIO.

Mr. Stanton continued Secretary of War [illegible] his office closed this evening. The President's lawyers in the city give as their decision that, under the Tenure of Office law, the President can neither remove nor suspend Mr. Stanton, unless for misdemeanors or failure to discharge his offices. Even the enemies of the Secretary do not claim that any grounds for either of these charges exist. However, the President does claim that the Tenure of Office bill was not understood by Congress to apply to either Stanton, Welles, or Seward, as Mr. Johnson did not appoint them. In support of this opinion he freely quotes Senators Sherman, Doolittle and Hendricks, who took that position in the Senate. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Stanton has received telegrams from the Union Leagues in all parts of the North [illegible] his course, and urging him to hold on. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is a correct text of the correspondence recently passed between the President and the Secretary of War:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 5, 1867.

[illegible] your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

To which the Secretary replies as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 5, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the President.

SHERIDAN.

The New York *Times'* special says General Grant publicly expressed the opinion, to-day, that General Sheridan would not be removed, and an evening organ of the Administration puts in an editorial to-night against the President against the issue of an order to that effect. It is probable, however, that neither of these statements were made after consultation with the President, as it is known that he still persists in his intention to displace Sheridan. [illegible]

BUTLER'S REPORT OF HIS ACTION AS COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The *Tribune* publishes Butler's report as Commissioner of Exchange during a portion of the rebellion, from which it appears that in December, 1863, he found the Confederate Generals willing to exchange man for man, but the Confederate Government refused to do it with Butler, on the ground that he commanded negro troops. A notification to that effect was sent to our Government, which refused to admit the right of the Confederate authorities to outlaw our officers. Exchanges continued till March, 1864, when Butler had an interview with Ould which convinced him that retaliation would compel the rebels to abandon their refusal to exchange colored soldiers. The Government was informed of these facts, and referred the matter to General Grant, who in April directed General Butler to decline, until otherwise ordered, all further negotiations, and shortly after instructed him to consider the determination of the rebels to make a distinction between white and colored prisoners as a refusal on their part to agree to a further exchange. Butler was also instructed to receive the sick and wounded the rebels would give up, but to send no more in exchange. In August the rebels offered to renew the exchange, man for man. Grant then telegraphed the following:

"It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. [illegible]"

STEAMBOAT INSPECTIONS.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular notifying the Local Inspectors of Steamboats that they are required, under the inspection laws, once every year to inspect the hull, boiler, machinery and equipment of each steamer belonging to their district, and to approve of the same before granting certificates. This inspection includes the locked safety valve as well as other equipments.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Receipts from Internal Revenue to-day less than half a million.

MILEAGE OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

The War Department has issued an order that hereafter mileage shall be computed by the shortest route usually travelled. Mileage will be paid by the Isthmus routes for journeys to and from the stations west of the Rocky Mountains, when either of these routes are designated in the order for the journey.

KANSAS LANDS WITHHELD FROM MARKET.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided, in response to applications, not to authorize the sale of the residue of [illegible] trust lands in Kansas, but await the action of the Senate on the treaties before it, which provide for the disposition of the lands in a different way.

A GRAND NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND HORSE FAIR

will be held at the National Race Course, near Washington, commencing on the 29th of October. Premium lists in money and medals to the amount of $50,000 will be awarded.

RESIGNED.

Dr. Fred. Webster Owen, Chief Clerk of the Freedmen's Bureau, has resigned, to take effect the 15th inst.

THE SURRATT CASE.

Judge Fisher's Charge—The Case Given to the Jury—No Prospect for a Verdict Up to Ten O'clock Last Night.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.

The Surratt case went to the jury at noon to-day. The charge of Judge Fisher was very impressive, though there were some marked efforts to break its force by sneers of counsel for the defence and by rebel sympathizers present.

The court-room is lighted up, and a large crowd is in waiting for the jury. At this writing, 10:30 p. m.—there are no prospects for a verdict to-night. The best thing the counsel for the prosecution hope for is a disagreement and chance of a new trial, though reports at the Court House are that the jury is [illegible] for conviction.

Since the close of the testimony, in addition to Warden Heustis, who says he saw Surratt here on the 14th of April, [illegible] the 15th, [illegible] to Harrisburg [illegible] Elmira [illegible] Surratt in the city on the 14th, and [illegible] conversed with him.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.—In the Surratt case to-day, after some [illegible] charged the jury at length, concluding the observations as follows:

I presume that [illegible] to you, you will infer—

First. That a conspiracy formed in time of war to take the life of the President and Vice President of the Republic, and of the heads of the executive departments, for the purpose of aiding the enemies of the Federal Government by throwing it into anarchy and confusion, is treason, as heinous to the people of this country as compassing the death of the King or Queen of Great Britain is to the subjects of that realm.

Second. That every person engaged in such conspiracy, as long as he continues a member of it, is responsible, not only for the act of treason, but for any murder or lesser crime that may follow from it.

Third. That the Government may waive the charge of treason against any or all conspirators, and proceed against them for the smaller crime of murder, included in the greater crime of treason.

Fourth. That under an indictment for murder, resulting from the prosecution of such conspiracy, evidence of the entire scope of the conspiracy may be considered in estimating the heinous character of the crimes laid in the indictment.

Fifth. That it was not necessary to aver in the indictment the fact that Abraham Lincoln, the victim of the murder, was at the time of its commission President of the United States, or to prove it in order to allow the jury to take that fact into account in determining the heinous character of the crime, it being a fact of which the Court will take judicial cognizance.

Sixth. That he who does an act by another does it by himself, and is responsible for its consequences, in a criminal as well as in a civil case.

Seventh. That although an alibi, when clearly established, forms a complete and unanswerable defence, the mere absence from the immediate scene of a crime resulting from a conspiracy [illegible] will not avail him, if he were at some other place assigned him, performing his part in that conspiracy.

Eighth. That this plea is always regarded with suspicion, and is always a circumstance weighing against him who attempts it, because it implies an admission of the truth of the facts alleged against him, and the correctness of the inference drawn from them.

Ninth. That the flight from the scene of the crime, the fabrication of false accounts, and the concealment of instruments of violence, are circumstances indicating guilt.

Tenth. Although a confession in the slightest degree tainted with the promise of favor, or by duress or fear, is not admitted [illegible] if made freely and voluntarily [illegible] strongest proof of guilt. As to the credibility of witnesses, you are to be the exclusive judges. [illegible]

[illegible]

The jury retired to their rooms at twenty-eight minutes before twelve.

At 3:30 p. m., Judge Fisher went home. Rumors are flying that the jury stands 10 to 2. The prisoner was taken from the room at 4:10. The Judge returned at 6:30, but as nothing had been heard from the jury, he subsequently left between 9 and 10 o'clock. Bedding was brought into the Court House and taken to the jury-room. The crowd in the court-room hangs on, and not a few are fast asleep. The room is dimly lighted with candles. Among the spectators remaining were half a dozen females.

At 10 o'clock Judge Fisher again took his position on the bench. He was informed by one of the bailiffs that there was no prospect of an agreement. The Judge stated that he would go home but would not order a recess, but it was understood that he would not be here to receive the verdict until to-morrow morning.

Some of the jurors are comfortably disposed upon pallets, and others striving to convince each other to their views.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Prussia.

ANXIETY FOR THE SAFETY OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER AT THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.

BERLIN, August 7—Evening.

The Prussian Government has become anxious for the safety of Baron Von Magnus, Minister resident at the city of Mexico. At last accounts the Baron had unsuccessfully intervened to save the life of Maximilian, and had incurred the hostility of the Mexican leaders. No despatches from him had been received for a long time, and nothing is known as to his condition. The Government has taken measures to ascertain definitely whether the Juarez authorities have treated its Minister in a manner contrary to the law of nations.

AN ARMY COMMISSION REPORTS AGAINST THE ADOPTION OF A NEW FRENCH RIFLE.

A Prussian Army Commission, appointed to examine the Chassepot rifle, a favorite arm in the French service, after subjecting it to a series of practical and scientific tests, have reported against its adoption by the Prussian War Department.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, August 7.

The second session of the Parliament of the North German Confederation will commence on the 27th inst., in this city.

The South German States.

MOVEMENT LOOKING TO A UNION WITH THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

STUTGARDT, August 7—Evening.

A convention of prominent members of the Liberal party of Southern Germany was held to-day, and adopted resolutions urging the Southern States of Germany to unite with the North German Confederation.

Great Britain.

SECOND DAY OF THE BRIGHTON RACES.

LONDON, August 7—Evening.

The second day of the Brighton races was signalized by the running for the Brighton cup, which was won by Moulsey; Lindal was second, and Lecturer third. The Nursery stakes were won by Cali; Persian was second, and Chantilly third.

MARINE.

LONDON, August 7.

The steamship St. Patrick, from Quebec, has arrived.

POLITICAL.

The Late Election in Tennessee—The Radical Majority Estimated at 45,000—Meeting of the Radical State Central Committee—Resolutions of Thanks to the Loyal Press of the Northwest.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, August 7.

The Congressmen elect here to-day estimate the Radical majority in the State at 45,000. General Stokes claims for himself in the Chattanooga district 7,000 majority.

The Radical State Central Committee met at the State Capitol to-day and appointed delegates to the Border State Convention, which is to meet on the 12th of September. Maynard, Butler, Stokes, Trimble, Williams, and Maury, members elect to Congress, were in attendance. The following resolutions were adopted:

[illegible]

The laborers [illegible] since the election are pretty generally finding employment again, and the feeling on the subject is slowly subsiding.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Wooster, Ohio—A Feeble Affair.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WOOSTER, Ohio, August 7.

The Democratic mass meeting held here to-day was a very tame affair—no township delegations, no marshals with their red sashes, no wagon loads of country lads and lasses, no processions, no enthusiasm, no evidence of the great Democratic mass meetings of other days [illegible] beer saloons and drunken fights. The crowd in attendance [illegible] a few hundred, who were entertained by auctions and swings until two o'clock p. m., at which time the speaking commenced. Judge Ranney's speech was simply a rehash of Judge Thurman's at Waverly, viz: taxes, banks, and the "nigger." Colonel McCook followed and introduced his speech with the stereotyped remark that Judge Ranney in his able discourse had covered all the ground. He thought it was idle to talk to Democrats, as they were all right anyhow, and lamented that Republicans would not come to hear him. I left him discussing the tax question.

Very few of the leading Democrats left their business to hear the speeches through. No excitement except over a few fights.

Michigan Constitutional Convention—The Prohibition Question.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., August 7.

The Convention has been all day engaged in a rather tedious debate on prohibition and its separate submission to the people, preliminary to a final vote to-morrow. The chief speeches in favor of prohibition embodied in the Constitution were by Messrs. Bills, Wellards, Bradley, Houghton and others. [illegible] Messrs. Coolidge, Longyear, Giddings, Norris and others.

Encouraging Action of the New City Council at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The *Picayune* says the first act of the New City Council is encouraging. A resolution has been sent to the Finance Committee adopting and legalizing all outstanding city issues on an equal footing, and pledging the Council to arrest further issues and to do all in its power to relieve the circulation.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Payment of State Taxes—Personal Assessment Returns from Marshall and Edwards Counties—Illness of Judge Treat.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, August 7.

The State Treasurer received to-day the sum of $11,000.65 from the Treasurer of Lee County; [illegible]

[illegible]

No business has been transacted in the past few days in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, on account of the illness of Judge Treat.

FROM HAVANA.

The Yellow Fever [illegible]—The Sugar Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Train on the Union Pacific Railroad Thrown from the Track by Indians and Four Men Murdered—Another Man Killed and Scalped—Steamer Fired Into by Savages—Miners Driven from South Pass.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, August 7.

About one o'clock last night a freight train going west on the Union Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track near Plum Creek, by Indians, who immediately thereafter rushed upon the train from their ambush, and shot and scalped the engineer, fireman and two brakemen. The conductor fortunately escaped in the darkness and confusion, and immediately started back to signal the train following, which he succeeded in doing. The engine was detached and run up to the scene, when it was found that the Indians had set fire to the train, which was loaded with merchandise and ties. Seven cars were completely destroyed, with their contents, valued at from thirty to forty thousand dollars. The engine was nearly demolished.

A telegraph operator and three station men, who were on board a car repairing the line, were attacked and three men killed. The operator succeeded in escaping, and reached Willow Island Station safely. A company of troops was sent from here this morning for the field of action. The damage is being rapidly repaired, and a track will be laid around the wreck.

A flagman was killed and scalped by Indians at noon to-day, only a quarter of a mile from the wreck, while flagging an approaching train.

The Indians are evidently in heavy force, and mean business. A large body of them is at North Platte, clamoring for subsistence. The raiders are supposed to be a part of the Spotted Tails, "friendlies," who have been fed at the Government expense for several months past. It is also supposed that white men are implicated in the affair. Every exertion is making to clear the road and afford full protection against a repetition of the raid.

The steamer Silver Lake arrived from Benton last evening, and reports being fired into fifty miles above Fort Rice, and one of her crew wounded.

Weather hot and dry.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—An Omaha despatch says: "The Crows, Sioux and Shoshones have driven the miners away from the South Pass, killing one white man, and two others are missing.

"Washakee has notified Brigham Young to recall the Mormon miners from New Diggings, as the country belongs to his tribe.

"A large band of Sioux crossed the Black Hills on Friday last, going east. They were struck by Mr. O'Neil's engineering party, and one Indian was killed."

Indian Troubles in Southwestern Kansas.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, August 7.

A letter dated Junction of the Fall and Verdigris Rivers, in Southwest Kansas, July 29th, says Little Bear, Chief of the Osage Indians, states to the white settlers that they are in danger of being killed by the Big Hill Osages and Comanches. He also says that John Steeley, an Indian trader, has been selling the Big Hills arms and ammunition; that part of the Big Hills have gone to join the Comanches, he rather expects for the purpose of making a raid on the frontier inhabitants.

There have been two companies of militia organized since July 4th on Fall and Verdigris Rivers for the purpose of home protection.

CRIME.

The Swindling Piper at Madison Delivered to the Vermont Officers—A Brief Account of the Recent Proceedings—He Boasts of His Many "Nice Little Games."

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., August 7.

The accomplished forger, Piper, alias Farley, alias Edwards, of whom an account was sent you last night, is on his way to Vermont, in custody of several officers, to answer for his crimes. The argument on an application for his release on a writ of *habeas corpus* was prolonged last night until the arrival of the night train with the Sheriff of Rutland County and Clerk of the Court, with the attorney of the Rutland County Bank, armed with a requisition from the Governor of Vermont. They immediately obtained an order for his surrender from Governor Fairchild, and when the prisoner was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus* he was immediately taken on the Governor's order and remanded to jail. This morning his attorneys made an argument before the Governor for revoking his order, that the prisoner might be retained in the State to answer for the presentation of a forged draft on the Bank of Fond du Lac, which it was alleged last week had been compromised. After a lengthy argument the Governor decided that his order should stand, and accordingly last gentlemanly villain, handcuffed and shackled, greatly to his chagrin, was taken in a carriage this afternoon to some point towards the Illinois line, to meet the evening train, and prevent bother by any further interference.

Piper has always succeeded heretofore by buying his way on legal quibbles, in eluding justice, and has pursued what he calls his business of altering checks to an astonishing extent, unmolested. It transpires that he has been engaged in some recent operations in Iowa.

Great credit is due to Under Sheriff McDougal, of this county, for the skill and persistence with which he has followed up this case. Piper, who tells of a multitude of successful little games, says this is the first time he has been beat in a long time. This is the fifth requisition issued for him from Vermont.

A misprint in my despatch of last evening: It is understood that the amount of Piper's forgeries in 1865, for which he was arrested, was sixty-three thousand dollars, of which twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars was on Vermont banks.

The Packing Swindle at Milwaukee—Numbers of the Warehouse Receipts Given to White—Additional Frauds Discovered.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, August 7.

The pork and lard swindle is the principal sensation to-day. The warehouse receipts given to Mr. White for his salt and sand were numbered 1,059, 1,060, 1,091, 1,090, 1,105, 1,108, 1,137, 1,139, 1,177, 1,175, 1,180, 1,182, 1,763, and 1,764. The first lot was deposited February 28th, and the last lot on Monday. Receipt No. 1,090 was for 126 barrels of lard, while he says he filled the barrels at his packing house with the assistance of a hired man. In addition to this fraud four forged warehouse receipts representing pork to the value of $3,000 have come to light.

Shocking Treatment of Passengers on Board an Ocean Steamer—Seventeen Passengers Died from Eating Unwholesome Food—Legal Proceedings to be Instituted.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The report of the Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration relative to the seventeen deaths by cholera aboard the Austrian ship Guiseppe Baccarich, says the bread was mouldy and disgusting. There was neither sugar or tea aboard. The potatoes were insufficient in quantity. The treatment of passengers was most shocking, and the great mortality amongst them was the consequence of bad food and water. There was neither a doctor nor drug store on board. All these outrages and cruelties were committed to save a few hundred dollars. The twenty passengers who have died on board have been ascertained. The report emphatically states, by A. Stern & Co., of Antwerp. [illegible] Several have already engaged counsel.

Murder in Clarksville, Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, August 7.—At Clarksville, on Saturday night, Frank McGuire was shot dead by the young bar-keeper that recently killed Nick Carney, the guerilla.

On Monday the mate of the steamer J. L. Graham was shot and killed in a difficulty with a young man in Clarksville.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Preliminary Meeting Yesterday—Indians to be Invited to Two Councils in September.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—At the preliminary meeting of the Indian Commissioners yesterday, Colonel Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs was elected permanent Chairman of the Board, and A. S. H. White, of the Indian Bureau, Secretary.

A general discussion of plans for getting the Indians together was had, but nothing definite determined upon. It is probable, however, that an attempt will be made to assemble the Northern Cheyennes, Sioux, and other northern hostile tribes, somewhere on the Platte River, perhaps at Fort Laramie, and the Southern Cheyennes and other southern tribes at some point on the Arkansas River, [illegible] to meet them in council. As the only appropriation for council [illegible] till early in September, as the [illegible] will give the Commissioners time to consult and to [illegible] tribes, the Commissioners propose to examine the country [illegible] view to select reserva-

tions for hostile tribes, and also with a further view to conciliating, if possible, all the tribes west of the Mississippi, hostile and friendly. In process of time, if they do not complete such selection prior to the Indian meeting, they will continue it afterwards, being convinced of the necessity of making a thorough personal examination of the territory to be selected.

The Commissioners present are Colonel Taylor, General Sanborn, Colonel Tappan, General Sherman, General Harney and Senator Henderson. General Terry, at last accounts, was at Red Wing, Minnesota, and will join the Commissioners somewhere on the Plains.

The Board will hold another session to-day.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—The Indian Commissioners excluded reporters at their meeting to-day, and nothing is therefore known of their proceedings.

THE GUERILLA QUANTRELL.

His Whereabouts—Recent Efforts Made to Induce Him to Visit American Territory.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, August 7.

The *State Journal* this morning publishes the following:

Andy Hammond, an old resident of this city, and lately Military Marshal in Texas, has returned. He gives a rather gloomy account of matters in Texas. He gives the most definite and accurate account of the whereabouts of Quantrell that we have yet heard. He says that he is doing a commission business in Mexico, just across the Rio Grande, under the name of Lafayed Anderson. His best officer in rank in the Quantrell massacre, is also in Mexico. Marshal Hammond wrote to Governor Crawford for a requisition upon the Governor of Texas to procure Quantrell, the intention being to decoy him into Texas and then secure him upon a requisition. The Post Commander also wrote to Governor Crawford, but no answer was ever received, either from the letter of Messrs. Hall, Hammond or the Post Commander. Mr. Hammond seems to be confident as to the whereabouts of Quantrell, and thinks there can be no mistake as to his being on the border of Mexico.

THE CROPS.

Reports from Northern Iowa and Central Ohio.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OTTUMWA, Iowa, August 7.

The wheat crop in this county is very good. Spring wheat has done rather better than winter. Farmers are busy threshing. The yield is above an average. Rye, good crop. Oats very heavy and good—best crop for a number of years. Other grains—full crop. Rather uncertain about corn. If the frost holds off there will be a full crop. Potatoes, good crop expected. Hay, large crop and secured in good order. Weather favorable.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Advices from the interior are very unfavorable for the growing crops, especially corn, the roots of which had been thrown out close to the surface, owing to constant hot weather in June and July, and now when the drought comes it dries up at the most critical time, when it was tasseling. The late potatoes will be a bad failure. The weather continues dry and hot.

Appearance of the Army Worm on the Sea Islands.

CHARLESTON, August 7.—The army worm has made its appearance among the cotton in the several Sea Islands between [illegible] and Savannah.

FROM McGREGOR, IOWA.

Settlement of the Legal Controversy Involving the Title to the Lands on Which the City is Located.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

McGREGOR, Iowa, August 7.

The long legal controversy involving the title to the lands on which the city of McGregor is located has been finally settled by an arrangement between the parties. The people of the city are jubilant over the result. Property holders are now secure in their titles, and investments will be made freely in lots and improvements.

In a few weeks more we will have direct railroad connection with St. Paul, and the rapid progress of our city in population, wealth and business is now assured.

FROM MADISON.

Senator Howe to Visit Europe—The Weather.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, August 7.

Senator T. O. Howe, of this State, intends leaving home next week for a trip to Europe, to remain till the time for the meeting of Congress.

The weather here is very hot. The thermometer this afternoon stood 95° in the shade. Harvesting is going forward rapidly.

ACCIDENTS.

Accident on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad—No Persons Injured.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WOOSTER, Ohio, August 7.

The mail train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, going east, this morning, ran off the track one mile west of Wooster, caused by a broken wheel. No person injured. The engine and express car went down an embankment, and is nearly buried in the mud and water of Killbuck Creek. The extent of damage to the engine is not known. A curious incident of the accident is that the engine in its plunge threw a large number of fish out of the creek into an adjoining field. Trains were detained several hours.

Drowning Case.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MONMOUTH, Ill., August 7.

Alexander McConnell, a young man highly esteemed in this community, was drowned last evening while attempting to swim his horse across Cedar Creek, a few miles north of this place.

Steamer Sunk—One Man Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—The steamer Walter Dance struck a snag at the mouth of the Missouri River this morning, which tore off a large portion of her bow, fortunately above the water line. A large amount of goods, belonging to the United States, were knocked into the river and lost. A deckhand and a fireman were thrown into the river, and the latter was drowned. The boat was on her way to the Upper Missouri, and had to return.

Fatal Accident from a Threshing Machine.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—As a man named Shaffer was threshing wheat for a farmer in Central, eight miles from this city, last night, his machine took fire from friction, burning 800 bushels of wheat belonging to the farmer, Mr. Fields. Shaffer, in trying to cut the belt of the machine so as to take it away from the stack of grain, was caught in the machine and his leg torn off. He died this morning.

Three Persons Lost Overboard in a Gale.

BOSTON, August 7.—Bark Eva H. Fisk, from New York, bound to Cadiz, put in here, having been damaged in a gale, and lost the mate, cook and one seaman overboard.

Accidentally Shot.

MEMPHIS, August 7.—A man named Wood, keeper of the Navy Yard boarding house, while attempting to shoot one Haugh last night, shot his wife through the heart. He was arrested and is now in jail.

Acquitted.

NASHVILLE, August 7.—Pike and Warnock, charged with the murder of William Scruggs at Goodlettsville, were acquitted to-day, after a long and exciting trial.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Arrival of Admiral Tegethoff and Party—Coachmakers' Union—Mortality in July.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—The Austrian Admiral Tegethoff and party arrived here yesterday, and are stopping at the Burnet House. They leave to-day for Louisville.

The Coachmakers' International Union met here this morning for a session of eight days. Delegates are present from all parts of the country; also a delegation from England.

There were 359 deaths in Cincinnati last month. Thirty were from sporadic cholera and seventy-five from cholera infantum.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of Mrs. Jeff. Davis—Austrian Commission En Route for Mexico.

BALTIMORE, August 7.—Mrs. Jeff. Davis arrived to-day from Charleston, and proceeds to-morrow to join her husband in Canada.

Admiral Tegethoff and the Austrian delegation to recover the remains of Maximilian, leave here to-morrow for Cincinnati, whence they take the steamer for New Orleans, where an Austrian ship-of-war will take them to Mexico.

Fenians.

[illegible], August 7.—At a large Fenian meeting [illegible] James Gibbon, Major [illegible] and John Egan made speeches, in which it was emphatically denied that [illegible] Roberts is now, or ever has been, [illegible] with the Radical Republicans of Italy. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is understood that the control of the Stephens branch of the Fenian Brotherhood [illegible]

THE TURF.

Races at the Saratoga Park Yesterday.

SARATOGA, August 7.—The races opened to-day with brilliant prospects. The first race, Travers' stakes, one and three-quarter miles, was won by Ruthless, the Lexington colt being second, and Decoursey third. Time—3:[illegible].

In the second race, two mile heats, for all ages, four horses started, namely, Fleetwing, Flora McIvor, Connolly and Morrissey. Fleetwing won the first and third heats, and Flora McIvor the second heat. Time—3:[illegible], 3:[illegible]. Morrissey was distanced in the second heat.

Injunction Against a Canal Company.

RICHMOND, August 7.—Judge Underwood has granted an injunction against the James River & Kanawha Canal Company to show cause why it should not be declared insolvent. This action was at suit of Geo. Clarkson, United States Commissioner, who represents about a quarter of a million of credits.

United States War Ships in Chinese Waters.

NEW YORK, August 7.—By the latest accounts from China, it is stated that the Chinese are anxiously inquisitive about the increase of the United States Squadron in their waters. The Hartford, Wachusett and Wyoming are at Shanghae.

Escobedo's Letter Against Foreigners Pronounced a Canard.

NEW YORK, August 7.—General Berriozabal, in a letter dated Matamoras, July 27, to Consul-General Navarro, pronounced the stupid and savage letter about foreigners, attributed to Escobedo, as a forgery.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Default Day in the Superior Court—A Long List of Judgments.

The United States Circuit Court was yesterday engaged in the trial of the ejectment cause mentioned on Wednesday.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The new suits in this Court were of:

[illegible]

Charlotte A. Pierce vs. Hanniball Pierce. Bill for divorce. The parties were married during the year 1855. They are said to have lived together as husband and wife until the 25th day of May last. The charge is that the defendant committed adultery at Chattanooga, Tennessee, during the month of January, 1867, and that he has since been guilty in the same direction.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Yesterday was default day, and the business was heavy. Judgments were rendered as follows:

Fifth City National Bank vs. George A. Torrance et al. Assumpsit; $1,079.24.

[illegible]

[illegible] vs. Charles J. McAllister et al. Assumpsit; $[illegible].

[illegible] vs. George T. Cline et al. Replevin. Judgment for property and one cent damages.

James Blake vs. Giles W. Slocum. Assumpsit; $[illegible].

[illegible] vs. William Sturges; $[illegible].

Vincent Chambers vs. Edward D. Thayer. Assumpsit; $[illegible].

James L. Clark, Jr., vs. William Barker et al. Assumpsit; $[illegible].

Myron H. Norton et al. vs. Frederick Baer. Assumpsit; $[illegible].

Joseph F. Shaw vs. Robert Ellicott. Attachment; $[illegible].

James Jones et al. vs. Robert A. McFarlane. Assumpsit; $[illegible].

[illegible] Jones et al. vs. Samuel Ashton. Assumpsit.

Charles A. [illegible] vs. J. J. Hudson. Assumpsit.

The business on the Chancery side of the Court, except orders in pleading, was as follows:

Richard Walker vs. Henry Pringston. [illegible] Foreman. Default of both defendants.

Emily M. Dewey vs. John Dewey, Jr. Bill for divorce filed May 31st last. Default and reference.

Leslie Robinson vs. Sarah A. Schnebly and others. Bill, default, and reference.

William H. Bradley vs. Jonah Oglesby et al. Bill referred.

G. H. Thomas vs. Christian Halen et al. Default.

The new suits were of:

Charles H. Deere vs. William Fleming. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,000.

Ellen Walker vs. Clarissa A. McCollum. Bill to redeem from a mortgage sale.

Nicholas [illegible] vs. [illegible]. Confession of judgment for $107.[illegible].

Alfred Bailey vs. Henry B. Bryant & Co. Assumpsit. Damages, $2,000, for services alleged to have been rendered in a commercial college.

Frederick P. Thayer et al. vs. Edward C. Cleaver. Assumpsit. Damages, $5,000.

THE LAKE MONSTER.—The *Journal* is undecided, as usual. It can't make up its mind whether the Lake Michigan leviathan belongs to the sturgeon, the serpent, or the what species. It thinks from the description that it is very like a whale, but from its undulations and catfish noise, it concludes that it is a monster of unusual size. [illegible] the *Journal* admits was seen by the fishermen and navigators, but rather than have any controversy with our amiable neighbor as to the species of the monster, we will accept the statement that it was an excessively large fish of the cat kind, backed like a sturgeon, dog colored, and made a noise with its tail like a catamount.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, August 7—Noon.

Consols 94 [illegible]; United States 5-20 bonds 72 1-16; Erie, 45¼; Illinois Central shares, 77; Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 22½.

LONDON, August 7—Evening.

Consols 94[illegible]; United States 5-20 bonds 72[illegible]; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie 45¼; Atlantic & Great Western bonds 22½.

[illegible], August 7—Evening.

United States bonds, 77¼.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 7.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. The weather is unfavorable for crops. Corn advanced to 38s.

[illegible]

Produce—Petroleum spirits declined.

ANTWERP, August 7.

Petroleum [illegible].

New York Financial News.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 7.

The railway market this morning opened lower on Erie (common), but strong on the balance of the list. [illegible]

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, August 7.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 7.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 7.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 7.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 7.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 7.

[illegible]

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., August 7.—[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, August 7.—[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.—[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, August 7.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 7.—[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—[illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, August 7.—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—[illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, August 7.—[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 7.—[illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, August 7.—[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 7.—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—[illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, August 7.—[illegible]

Trusses.

A COMFORT, Blessing and Relief, AT KENDALL'S "Hard Rubber Truss" Establishment. [illegible]

Duplex Elliptic Skirt.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) The Standard Skirt OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Summer & Fall Styles for 1867.

BRADLEY'S "EMPRESS RECEPTION" For Evening and Reception Dress.

BRADLEY'S Empress Invisible Trail. For Street and Walking Dresses, "Universally recommended by the Press, Fashion Magazines, and the Leading Modistes."

Bradley's other Favorite Styles are the Tip Top, Paris Trail, Fashion, &c.

CAUTION.—To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that the NAME you inquire for is stamped with red ink on the waistband. None other genuine. For sale by first-class dealers.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers, and 79 and 81 Reade-sts. NEW YORK.

Bags.

Chicago Bag Factory.

COTTON SEAMLESS BAGS.

STARK A, LUDLOW AA, LEWISTON A, PITTSFIELD S, ANDROSCOGGIN, EXTRA A, SPRINGFIELD, PACIFIC, NATIONAL, EMPIRE CITY, PREMIUM A, LUDLOW A.

A full stock of the leading brands constantly on hand. Cash buyers, and those looking for the lowest prices, will do well to review our stock. Orders filled promptly on day of arrival.

J. & H. CHAPMAN, 139 South Water-st.

Educational.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, 78 LaSalle-st., opposite Court House. TO TEACHERS. The Board of Education of this City desires to secure the services of Four Male Teachers for their High School: One for Department of History and English Literature. One for Department of Latin (secondary). One for Department of Mathematics. One for Department of Natural Science, Rhetoric and Elocution. SALARY $2,000 PER ANNUM. Applicants for either of the above places will furnish the Board (address as above) with satisfactory testimonials of success in teaching in the particular work for which application is made.

MANSFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY. [illegible] REV. C. B. DOOLITTLE, Mansfield, Ohio.

University Notre Dame, St. Joseph Co., Indiana. Studies will be resumed at this institution on TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1867. For Catalogues, address REV. WM. CORBY, S. S. C., President, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE. [illegible] J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Agent, 139 South Clark-st.

Transportation.

FOR BUFFALO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The first-class upper cabin passage steamer "ONEIDA," Capt. Lewis, Will leave her dock, foot of LaSalle-st., North Side, on THURSDAY, August 8, at 7 P. M. For passage, apply to S. BOWE, No. 2 Lateral Adams House, or No. 50 South Water-st. J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

Machinery.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. The subscriber is manufacturing and prepared to furnish two sizes of the American Smutter and Separating Mill. [illegible] LaSalle Co., Ill. JAMES VAUGHN (Successor to E. Leavitt.)

General Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE ABOUT TO OPEN THE New York Cigar Store and Sample Room with a very choice stock. They respectfully draw the attention of their friends and public in general to the same. Notice of a general opening will be duly given. LIGHT & RASPBERRY, 96 Randolph-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Stockholders of the [illegible] MINING AND SUPPLY COMPANY, That a Meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the office of the President, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 3, to nominate a Board of Directors, to be voted for at their coming election. CHAS. E. BRIGHAM, Secy.

To Merchants, Manufacturers, and the Public in general: All orders for Rustic Chairs, Wagons, Cooperage and Chairs, executed by the undersigned at short notice, in large or small lots, at reduced prices, by addressing W. T. MAYHEW, Box 1396, Chicago.

WOODMANSEE'S PATENT BRIDLE BIT. THE BEST BIT EVER USED. State and County Rights for sale. Also, Bits at wholesale and retail. J. W. K. LEMON, Agent, 57 Randolph-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE To the Retail Trade! We are putting up the standard FOUR-CENT LARD, EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE, in [illegible] packages. [illegible] package will be found the most economical to the consumer, and of the greatest convenience to the dealer. FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., 14 LaSalle-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE— A FIRST-CLASS TICKET FROM CHICAGO TO ST. PAUL, Min. At a greatly reduced price. Call at 110 Dearborn-st. CHURCH & GOODMAN.

ATTENTION! Coopers, Millers and Commission Men. For sale, One Million Flour Barrel Staves, with Heading to match, both Oak and Elm; all [illegible] Call at Room [illegible] Oriental Building, LaSalle-st., opposite Chamber of Commerce. A. J. LATHAM.

GENUINE ASHTON'S AND WORTHINGTON'S LIVERPOOL DAIRY SALT For sale by HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 158 South Water-st., Chicago.

TO GRAIN BUYERS.—Grain Warehouse for sale in the town of DeKalb, DeKalb County, Ill. [illegible]

Life Insurance.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. F. S. WINSTON, President. Cash Assets, Over $22,000,000.00.

[illegible]

Results like these were never before attained by any Life Insurance Company. Hereafter Dividends will be declared and paid in cash annually.

[illegible]

This Company affords the best methods of Life Insurance. [illegible]

O. CRONK [illegible]

RALPH N. ISHAM, M. D., Medical Examiner, 47 Clark-st. H. B. MERRELL, Detroit, Michigan, General Agent for Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM MILL & DISTILLERY AND OTHER PROPERTY.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 2D DIST. IOWA, DAVENPORT, Aug. 5th, 1867.

In compliance with instructions received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M., Of said day, at the City of Lyons, in the State of Iowa, sell at Public Auction the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Clinton, and State of Iowa, to wit: Fractional Block eight (8) in Range (3) of Dutt's Addition to the City of Lyons, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, being the property known as the "BUCHANNAN STEAM MILL AND DISTILLERY." Said property was conveyed to the United States by W. H. Buchannan by deed dated August 12th, 1865. The Mill is a substantial Stone Building, with slate roof, and has four run of burrs, driven by steam power, capable of manufacturing about two hundred barrels of flour per day. The Distillery is a wooden building adjoining the Mill, and has sufficient capacity for running about five hundred bushels of corn per day. The steam for both distillery and Mill is furnished by two large tubular boilers, recently put in at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. There is also upon the premises a new Malt House, built of brick, and a fire-proof building, intended for bonded warehouse. There will also be sold at the same time and place, the house and [illegible] upon the Docks (lease so called) below the mill, and the Cattle Sheds, north of the distillery, sufficient to stable about [illegible] head of cattle. Also, the following other personal property, to wit: 1 Engine. 1 Flue Boilers. 3 Mash Drums. 1 Lumber Wagon. A Lot of Whiskey Barrels. 1 Hopper. 1 Feed Cutter. 1 Iron Safe. A lot of Office Furniture. 1 Horse Hay Rake. A lot of Grain Sacks. A lot of Copper Pipe. A lot of Iron Shafting. Several [illegible] of Cattle Chains. A lot of Lumber. The right to stop this sale at any time is reserved to the Government. TERMS CASH. JAMES ARMSTRONG, Collector 2d District of Iowa.

Advertising.

COUNTY FAIRS. PARTIES DESIRING TO Advertise any Article, AT ANY COUNTY FAIR CAN LEARN OF A NOVEL AND ECONOMICAL PROMINENT AND PERMANENT PLAN, BY ADDRESSING V. E. GUMP, Dayton, Ohio, By mentioning Article to be Advertised.

Stoves and Tinware.

GOSS, DANE & WESTLAKE Have Removed to their New Stores, Nos. 95 & 97 Michigan-av., [illegible] PLAIN, STAMPED AND JAPANNED TINWARE. Wesley's Patent Adjustable Guard LANTERNS. Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, &c. Wholesale Dealers in STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE. [illegible] 95 & 97 MICHIGAN-AV.

Proposals.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE Des Moines Rapids OF THE Mississippi River. [illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible] J. H. WILSON, Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

To Contractors and Builders! [illegible] A. L. KIMBER, Clerk of Board of School Directors.

Business Cards.

H. A. BOGARDUS & CO. (Late BOGARDUS BROS.,) COMMISSION MERCHANTS And Dealers in CHEESE. No. 131 South Water-st., second door West of LaSalle, Chicago. H. A. BOGARDUS. [illegible]

ESTABLISHED IN 1856. WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., Commission Merchants, For the sale or purchase of Grain, Flour, Seeds, Butter, Hides, Dried Fruits and Provisions. WAREHOUSE 221 South Water-st., Chicago.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Miller Bros. & Keep, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. WHEELING NAILS. AGENTS FOR American File Co.'s Files. 55 State-st., CHICAGO. Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

Removal.

REMOVAL. DR. SISBETT, Physician for the HAIR AND SCALP, has removed to No. 66 MADISON-ST., corner of State. All cases warranted.

REMOVAL. Messrs. STEARNS, FORSYTH & CO., Wholesale Grocers, have removed to the store NO. 77 SOUTH WATER-ST.

Roofing Material.

ROOFING. PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING. [illegible] WHITACRE & RAYMOND, 85 LaSalle-st. [illegible]

To Rent.

"HAASE'S PARK" [illegible] F. A. WICHELMAN, Lessee, 149 Dearborn-st.

Coal.

COAL. COAL SCREENS OF ALL SIZES. Manufactured by Markley, Alling & Co., 51 Lake-st.

Dissolution.

NOTICE. [illegible]

Window Shades.

WIRE WINDOW SHADES. The best article in the world to keep out FLIES, MOSQUITOES, &C. Manufactured, and for sale, wholesale and retail, MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 51 LAKE-ST.

Wines and Liquors.

Native and Other Wines, &c. [illegible] WILLIAM DEWAR, [illegible]

Watches.

WESTERN WATCHES. THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois, Is now prepared to supply the trade [illegible] "B. W. Raymond" and "Culver" Movements. [illegible]

Medical.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867.

MR. JOHNSON AND MR. STANTON.

The question whether the President can remove, or suspend, the Secretary of War under the Tenure of Office Law must be decided in the negative. The law declares that the heads of Departments shall hold their offices "for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The power to suspend extends only to cases of misconduct in office, or crime, or incapacity, or legal disqualification, "and no other." [illegible] the President may suspend the officer until the next meeting of the Senate, when he must report the suspension and the evidence to the Senate within twenty days of the [illegible] of the session. If the Senate shall refuse [illegible] that the officer shall [illegible] functions of his office.

It is not pretended that Mr. Stanton has been guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or that he is incapable, or legally disqualified. To suspend him under such circumstances would be a violation of law. Undoubtedly the President is to be the judge, [illegible] of what constitutes a case for suspension, as Congress is the judge of what constitutes a case for impeachment. Probably the exercise of the power to suspend, in a case notoriously in violation of law, would give an impetus and a tone to the impeachment movement which it has not heretofore possessed.

In the ordinary course of things it would be incumbent on a Cabinet officer to resign on the first intimation of the President that he was no longer wanted. The present case, however, is altogether extraordinary. The Tenure of Office law was enacted expressly to meet the perverseness of Andrew Johnson, and probably nine-tenths of those who voted for it believed that they were taking measures to prevent the President from removing Mr. Stanton, and from filling his place with a rebel sympathizer. Certainly the country looked forward to such an emergency, and approved the law for that reason among others. Under such circumstances Mr. Stanton would have exhibited cowardice if he had abandoned a place which the majority of the people, speaking through a two-thirds majority of Congress, had so unmistakably decreed that he should retain. [illegible] the Cabinet, and for the administration of the Government; but Andrew Johnson's Administration is all discord, and would not be consistent otherwise. Concord would be fatal to it. There are only eighteen months remaining of Mr. Johnson's term of office, and it is desirable, we think, that they should be as inharmonious as possible.

CHICAGO AS A SUMMER HOME.

There is no part of the United States which offers facilities, comforts and elegances of a summer resort equal to Chicago. [illegible] invalids, desirable, because of the peculiar humidity of the air, but invalids of the class are not in the proportion of one to a thousand who seek during the summer season a change of scene and climate. [illegible] and women who leave home for the summer do not seek, as a general thing, the solitude of the forest, [illegible] village. They seek a change of [illegible] temperature; they seek to enjoy [illegible] in such places as they can most [illegible] The waters of Saratoga first [illegible] to that place invalids, and in course of time made it a place of fashionable resort; but, as the proportion of visitors [illegible] the waters is as one hundred to one of those who do, the mineral springs might be closed up, and it would make no difference with the great public. The same may be said of all other [illegible] the proof that the travelling public [illegible] New York is a dog week.

Chicago [illegible] to the people of the country what they cannot find at the other resorts — at the sea, the sulphur, or any other springs — at Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, or Cape May — at New York, Portland, St. Paul, or any other city, towns [illegible] in the United States — and that is an unlimited supply of pure water. [illegible] the mineral springs, there is a rivalry to show that this or that water contains properties to counteract the evil results of inattention to health; but Chicago offers to all — to the strong as well as the delicate, to the sound as well as the invalid — nature's own sovereign remedy — the very source of health itself — pure water — and that in unlimited quantity. We offer to the people of the large and small cities — to the people of town and country — the water of Chicago, whose essential property is not to be found in the certificate of analysis of the water of any other place in the land — and that is PURITY. It is health itself.

Chicago offers to the seekers after health and relaxation, a broad expanse of water, unsurpassed in all the requisites of pleasure-making by any other in the country. All the pleasures and excitements to be found in excursions by water that may be had at the [illegible] may be found here, and without any of its dangers. [illegible] Newport [illegible] at Chicago. Boating, yachting, [illegible] hired, excursions on steamers by day and by night, may be had here [illegible]

[illegible]

1. We have unlimited [illegible]

2. We have Lake Michigan, with every facility for fishing, boating, bathing or other enjoyment upon the water.

3. We have an equable temperature of pure [illegible]

4. [illegible]

[illegible] capability, equaled by few, and surpassed [illegible] a metropolitan city.

[illegible] make Chicago even more desirable as a summer resort [illegible] thing to draw people hither. Every year the multitude who make Chicago their summer [illegible] our own people that we urge to so adapt our natural advantages that it will be more certainly sought and pleasurably enjoyed. To do [illegible]

1. Drives. At present our drives are confined to the paved streets. Beyond these it [illegible] suburbs of the most inviting character, if we could only get to them in any other way than by the horse or steam railways. We should have a drive on the lake shore from the Calumet to Evanston, and in all the country there would be no more charming and delightful thoroughfare. We want drives to the Desplaines River, drives in all directions over the prairies and through groves, and there is no city in all the broad [illegible] facilities for roadways of the [illegible] character.

2. We want a park. It makes no difference whether it be north, south or west. We want a park, to be owned by the public, and devoted for all time to the use of the public. We want no small patch or patches of forty acres, but we want a park that will afford ample space for the enjoyment of the half million or million of people that we have before the end of this generation. It should be purchased now; it should be extensive, and sufficiently removed from the present city centre to make it available as a breathing space for the [illegible] of the crowded city, where something else may be seen, heard and enjoyed than the incessant turmoil of the busy town. Already almost every piece of [illegible] is closed. The man wishing to leave the dust and noise of the city behind him, has no place to go now, unless by trespass upon the private lot, finds refreshment in a public beer garden, or rests his mind and limbs within some cemetery. Year by year this isolation of the city from green [illegible] is becoming stronger. The time is now to provide for a park, where each man can go on foot, or in his own or a hired vehicle, and for an hour or half a day refresh both mind and body in healthful recreation and repose. A park of 500 to 1,000 acres can be purchased now for one-fifth of what it can be purchased ten years hence; and if we purchase it now, leaving to those who may be here in 1880 to pay for it, they will honor and cherish the memory of those who so wisely and humanely provided them with the incalculable blessing.

Nature having so richly furnished Chicago with all the requirements of a great commercial and manufacturing city, has been equally bountiful in blessing it with those things so conducive to human health and comfort. The time is rapidly approaching when the summer hegira from the West and the South, and, perhaps, the East, will be to the shores of Lake Michigan, and here in Chicago will be found that summer home and healthful retreat which is now sought in vain at the so-called watering and bathing places in other parts of the country. Chicago owes it to the rapidly increasing demand for summer recreation not only by those who take up their homes here during the season, but by her own hundreds of thousands of people, to provide at as early a day as possible a public park, and also public drives between the city and all the suburbs, in all directions.

GOVERNOR BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

The Copperheads tell us that to claim that the people of the Southern States are a conquered people, and their territory a conquered territory, is to admit the right of secession. If these States have not been [illegible] and complete States all the time, it is held, then they must have been out of the Union; and to say that they have been out of the Union is to acknowledge that secession was a success. This is simply absurd. To say that the South did secede is not to say by any means that it had the right to secede; in fact, it was because the North believed the South had no such right, that the secession was against all law, justice and right, that the people hastened to defend the country against the armies that sought its dissolution. A man may say his house has been entered and robbed by a burglar; but that is not to acknowledge the right of the burglar to enter and rob his house. It is the fact, and not the right of secession, the effects of which must determine the status of the Southern people and their territory. Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, in a recent paper replying to Mr. Hill, says: "After we seceded, we were a State foreign to the United States. We had war with the United States as a foreign power. After a gallant struggle we were conquered by the United States, and became a conquered people, out of the Union. We then ceased to have any constitutional rights till readmitted, except such as the conqueror chose to recognize. We had only the rights which, by the laws of nations and the laws of war, belong to the conquered. [illegible]" The amnesty oath [illegible] to all people of the South, at the dictation of the conqueror, in which every person [illegible] swore to support the Constitution of the United States, neither restores the States to the Union nor clothes persons with former political rights; it simply means, he says, that as individuals the affiants will obey the laws passed by Congress, according to the forms of legislation prescribed by the Constitution, till they are repealed or declared void by the proper tribunal.

In the main, the Governor's statement of the case we regard as correct, unless indeed it could be construed to admit the right of secession, in which he earnestly believed. That the insurrectionary States were out of the Union, for all practical purposes, so long as they maintained their armies and their military lines is unquestionable. That they were treated by this Government as a belligerent power, and expressly declared to be such by the Supreme Court, is equally certain. That for four years the [illegible] and authority of the Union were spurned and trampled under foot, and successfully resisted in almost every part of the South, is well known. Mobile was practically as completely out of the Union as London. Had the South succeeded in maintaining their government, and had it been acknowledged by the North as an independent power, [illegible] authority of the Federal Government over that territory could not have been brought to a more effectual end than it was brought to by the rebellion, so long as the rebels were able to maintain their armies in the field. Whether or not the South was permanently out of the Union, was a question that could only be decided by the sword. The United States claimed jurisdiction over the whole Southern territory, precisely as over the remaining portions of the country. It claimed the right to levy and collect taxes, to erect and maintain fortifications, to exercise its judicial authority through the tribunals established by law, and to do anything and everything it has the right to do under the Constitution in any State of the Union. This claim the rebels resisted by force. They were out of the Union just so long as they were able to keep out of it, and finally came into it because they were whipped into it, because they were overthrown, conquered. The United States then [illegible] jurisdiction [illegible] The States had vacated their jurisdiction; there was no Government there; there was no State for the people [illegible] the conqueror [illegible] the victor [illegible] law, or to surrender that vast territory to the reign of anarchy. Its right so to govern has never been questioned; yet if it had the right for a week or a month, it had the right for a year or ten years; it was, in fact, the sole judge of the necessity and of the period when it should cease. In truth, it has not ceased yet, and will not until the States are reconstructed and admitted to the Union under governments satisfactory to the law-making power.

The President in his veto message, addressed to Congress at its July session, claimed that because taxes have been levied and collected, courts opened, etc., in the South under the laws of Congress, [illegible] had recognized the Southern States as States in the Union. But it [illegible] the laws of war, in these things and [illegible] had the right [illegible] property of the South. The [illegible] at the mercy of the Government, and, as Governor Brown says, had no constitutional rights whatever. We are glad that Governor Brown so boldly presents this point to his fellow-citizens in Georgia. The Reconstruction Law points out the road by which they may regain their rights and an equal place in the Union. The promise contained in that bill to admit the Southern States will be faithfully fulfilled. The people, we believe, have [illegible] and the discussion now going on in Georgia, between its most prominent citizens, will be of the greatest possible service in enlightening the people [illegible] Hill and [illegible]

[illegible] to the polls; for even those do-nothing [illegible] the people to register and vote against a Convention. But once having registered, it will be found they will vote on the side of common sense. In Tennessee a majority of the white electors who participated voted the Radical ticket, and we believe that results scarcely less gratifying may be looked for in most of the Southern States. The people have sacrificed enough [illegible] with theories as their former leaders [illegible] to uphold; they want to get back in the Union, and they are not so stupid as to overlook the fact, of which they have such abundant proof, that the only way to accomplish this is to comply with the terms of the Reconstruction Law.

NO CONFISCATION.

The platform adopted by the Republicans of South Carolina, at their State Convention recently held at Columbia, and which we published entire in our issue of the 1st instant, has [illegible] controversy. It is claimed that the people of that State are bound to [illegible] whether [illegible] or as Radicals, and there is some little truth in the assertion. A more thorough platform has not been adopted by any Convention, North or South, nor a more appropriate one. Beginning with education, the very foundation of all prosperity, especially in a republic, it includes in its thirteen articles all points of general importance, and each plank is fastened with the spike of language so plain that there would seem to be no room for misinterpretation. We find, however, that one clause has been construed to mean "mild confiscation," as Thad. Stevens would say. Were it true that the Republicans of South Carolina favor, even remotely, confiscation, none would oppose that feature of their policy more earnestly than ourselves, but we are persuaded that those who would make the charge, do it through ignorance, or malice, and that the clause in question has nothing whatever to do with confiscation. It is as follows:

> "As large land monopolies tend only to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and are ruinous to the agricultural, commercial and social interests of the State, the Legislature should offer every practicable inducement for the division and sale of unoccupied lands among the poorer classes, and as an encouragement to immigrants to settle in our State."

It will be observed that so far as the above relates to legislation it is an appeal to the State Legislature and not to Congress, and the latter alone has any power of confiscation. There is no way in which the General Assembly of South Carolina could possibly reach it, however anxious to do so. Not only would it be unconstitutional, but utterly impossible. Even if the Legislature should pass the most pointed confiscation measure, in that case the validity of the law would be tested first in a State and then in a Federal Court, and any local legislation looking to direct or indirect confiscation could not stand. South Carolina has no requisite authority for such a measure. It was not against the State that rebellion was raised, and South Carolina can no more pass a confiscation act than Illinois.

But, it is replied, if the clause does not mean confiscation, it is meaningless. This is a groundless assertion. It is quite possible for a platform to contain something not intelligible to those not familiar with its local politics and general interest, and to jump at conclusions as to the real intent of such clauses, is at once unjust and foolish. In this case, however, the meaning is obvious. There are in that, and every other Southern as well as Western State, wild public lands, and the clause in question refers thereto.

Just how much of this land there is in the Palmetto State we are not informed, but we know that there is a very considerable. In North Carolina it is estimated that there are no less than fifteen hundred thousand acres of public land, the great proportion of which could easily be made eminently productive. Under the deadening influence of slavery, little or no attention was paid to this class of public property, but now the Southern States are already waking up to its value and agitating the question of its disposition. Two things are desirable: one is the realization on the part of the respective States of a direct revenue from their sale; and the other is the disposition of them in such a way as to enhance the general prosperity of the State. It will be seen from the above quotation from the platform of the Republican party of South Carolina that our friends in that State believe the principle upon which the national Homestead Law is based to be sound and worthy of their adoption.

In North Carolina the same class of property has already been appropriated to educational purposes without special reference to encouraging emigration and the securing of homesteads on the part of the poor. It is not to be expected that each State will pursue precisely the same line of policy, and, important as is the subject, it is a strictly local one. The only reason for discussing the public land clause of the South Carolina Republican platform is that it is being used as an indication that the Southern negro longs for and is getting ready to demand confiscation. Nothing is farther from the truth. The fact is, that the hobby of Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips has developed no strength whatever, either at the North or at the South, and, what is more, the prospects of its increase are becoming less and less every day.

☞ The base ball contest yesterday between the Printers and Reporters was fearfully and wonderfully played, and furnished infinite sport to the one or two thousand spectators who stood their ground under the fierce rays of a broiling sun to enjoy it. There was very little difference as to the skill or unskilfulness of the members of each club, all of them playing about equally bad. The muffs, and misses, and outs, and fouls, passes, and calls, baulks, and whitewashes, were made and distributed among them all with surprising equality and rapidity of recurrence. For a long time the Bohemians beat the Typos in scoring points for their [illegible] but on the last inning the luck changed, and the Typos scored up thirty-three points for their antagonists and won them the game.

The whole resources of this excellent American game were entirely exhausted. All its rules and exceptions were called into requisition, and occasion made for several new ones, to meet contingencies which never before occurred in playing the game. Everybody was delighted, — particularly the troops of [illegible] who were intensely attentive, and demonstrated their appreciation of the hits, and misses, and muffs, and tumbles, in the most hilarious manner, never failing as [illegible] to put in the applause at the right time and place. If the weather had been cooler the affair might be called the "biggest thing on ice" ever witnessed in Chicago. The "nines" will wake up this morning as stiff and sore as soldiers after a hard fought battle, and no soldiers ever struggled harder for the victory.

☞ The North Chicago City Railway Company have appealed from the judgment of a Justice of the Peace imposing a fine of one hundred dollars on them for neglect to sprinkle a street occupied by them. It is well to have this question settled, for there is a strong probability that the ordinance, which requires the company to sprinkle the street, will be pronounced unlawful, it having been passed some years after the company [illegible] the city and the company was made, and without the assent of the latter. Undoubtedly the city can pass and enforce a general ordinance for the public convenience and health, applicable to all persons and corporations alike. But it is extremely doubtful whether it can impose the cost of sprinkling an entire street upon a horse railway company, unless that obligation be a part of the original charter or agreement. If the ordinance should require one of a number of teamsters to sprinkle the whole street, during the whole summer, for the convenience of all other teamsters, each an ordinance would not be valid. Can any different rule be applied to a horse railway company? The safety of the city, in its dealings with horse railway corporations, depends upon a careful adherence to law.

☞ The Indians seem to have learned the rebel trick of throwing trains off the track by piling ties on the rails. Our Omaha special despatch gives the particulars of the destruction of a freight train near Plum Creek, on the Union Pacific Railway. The train was thrown from the rails by obstructions placed on the track; and after the crash, seven train men were massacred [illegible] the train set on fire. [illegible] slaughtered mangled bodies [illegible] the flames by the [illegible] taught to destroy [illegible] the [illegible] of this train will embolden them to repeat the experiment and unless prompt and vigorous steps are taken to guard against a repetition, they will render it wholly unsafe to run trains at night. The track is so very level and straight that any obstruction can be seen in daytime a long way ahead. Pilot engines with guards of sharp-shooters should be sent in advance of every train; more cavalry must be stationed along the railway to watch the prowling bands of Sioux, and military posts will have to be planted closer together than they are now. Indian depredations are becoming serious affairs.

☞ The Copperhead concern labors [illegible] to extenuate Andy Johnson's act of deliberately hanging [illegible] Mrs. Surratt after the Court Martial had recommended her to clemency; but it labors in vain. [illegible] of the White House [illegible] brought to show.

FROM PARIS.

A Musical Tournament.

The Great International Military Concert.

[illegible] Audience.

The Distribution of Prizes.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, France, July 22, 1867.

On Saturday evening last, the military bands of various nations, participating in the international musical match, organized by the Imperial Commission, united to give the Emperor and Empress a grand serenade in the reserved garden of the Tuileries. At half past seven o'clock, they marched in a body into the garden, where the Imperial couple, the King and the Queen of Portugal, were already awaiting them with a numerous suite. The bands ranged themselves in alphabetical order by countries on one line, extending across the whole breadth of the garden, directly in front of the Palace. Each band played a piece of operatic music and the National Hymn of the country it represented. The Imperial party stationed themselves successively in front of the several bands as they played. The Emperor and Empress called out each of the leaders and expressed their their thanks for the fine musical treat. At the close of the serenade the Emperor ordered five thousand francs to be distributed among the bands. The commissioned officers, of the several countries, who had charge of them, were invited to sup at the Imperial table, and received the cross of the Legion of Honor at the hands of the Emperor.

On yesterday the great International Military Concert came off in the old Palace of Industry, in the same vast hall that was used three weeks for the distribution of prizes. All the public festivities, held heretofore under the auspices of the Imperial Commission, were admirably conducted. This, however, turned out a very badly managed affair. The doors were opened at 12 o'clock. So great was the anxiety of the public to attend the unique performance, that in less than half an hour the crowd that streamed in through the sixteen entrances had filled every one of the twenty thousand seats. But tickets continued to be sold so that the arena of the amphitheatre, which was to be left free, was crowded full by one o'clock with at least five thousand people more. There were seats in the amphitheatre at five, two and one francs. But the influx of the public was so rapid that the policemen found themselves unable to keep the audience in their proper places. Those that secured five franc tickets in advance, thinking that this class of seats would not be in great demand, generally were late, only to find the first rank occupied by people of the lower classes that had paid no more than one franc.

The greatest confusion prevailed when the bands at one o'clock marched into the hall, one after the other, in the order announced in the programme. Their appearance allayed the tumult for a few moments. First came the band from the Grand Duchy of Baden, fifty four strong, in dark blue short-cut coats with red facings, dark gray pants with red stripes, white belts, the Prussian helmet with tuft of horse-hair colored red, and side arms. Next the Spaniards, sixty four strong, with queer looking shakos of sheep skin of the form of the Highland cap, and in old fashioned uniforms of dark blue swallow-tail coats, with red facings. They were followed by the Prussians, numbering no less than ninety, uniformed exactly like the band from Baden. It was the same band that played a rousing march at the head of the division of the Guards, when they carried the decisive position on the heights of Chlum in the battle of Sadowa. Behind them were the Austrians, seventy-six strong, in their white coats, light blue trowsers and small shakos. They belonged to a regiment that had fought and suffered fearfully at Sadowa. The Bavarians, fifty one strong, followed next, looking heavy and clumsy in their aboriginal helmets, surmounted by a great black bush of [illegible] and contrasting strangely with their light blue coats and white trowsers. Then came the Hollanders and Belgians, with fifty six and fifty-one musicians, respectively, uniformed very much alike, in dark blue coats and pants with red facings. Next in order were the Russians, all splendid looking men, most strikingly uniformed in white coats, covered almost entirely with yellow trimmings, dark blue pants with broad red stripes, and silver-plated helmets surmounted by an imperial crown and a double headed spread eagle. Last came the two French bands of the Guard of Paris and the Imperial Guard. The latter appeared in their state uniform of red jackets, dark blue pants and bear skin caps. The audience cheered all the bands lustily as they came in, distinguishing especially the Prussians and Russians. Benches had been placed in the centre of the arena for the ten bands. But after they had marched in it was found that there was room for only eight. So the French bands had to stand up in the crowd. It was a quarter past one when the musicians from Baden ascended the platform at one end of the hall to lead off in the concert. But they hardly played a few notes of the Stabat [illegible] when a tremendous uproar broke out at the opposite end of the hall. Thousands of men and women were on their feet, shouting, stamping, waving handkerchiefs, and motioning with their arms towards the middle of the hall. So drowning was the noise they made that the performing band had to stop. At first I could not make out what the tumult meant. But soon the cries of the restive multitude became distinguishable. All around was heard "Au milieu" — "To the centre." For fifteen minutes at least five thousand voices persisted in shouting those two words as loud as their lungs permitted, accompanied by stamping their feet as hard as they could. At the end of that there was a lull and the music again commenced to play. But as soon as those at the farther end became once more satisfied that they could not hear anything, they recommenced their vociferations to induce the Committee of Arrangements to make the bands play in the middle. The interruptions continued with more or less violence for nearly a whole hour. The bands of Baden and Spain played their pieces notwithstanding them, but the bulk of the audience hardly caught a sound. At last an additional force of policemen arrived in the hall and succeeded in restoring order after ejecting the most persistent of the disturbers. The crowd was hardly to blame for manifesting displeasure at the arrangements of the Imperial Commission, and trying to make the bands play in the centre of the hall. For fully one-third of the audience could hear the music only indistinctly. But they might have seen that with the arena choked full of people, it was impossible to gratify their wishes. I certainly never saw the French behave so badly in public as they did on this occasion. As Senator Morrill who was with me, remarked: "They can make ten times more noise than a Yankee crowd," when they are in a state of excitement.

The Baden Band played as mentioned, the Stabat [illegible]; the Spaniards, National airs; the Prussians, airs from Meyerbeer's Prophet; the Austrians, the overture and airs from William Tell; the Bavarians, in accordance with the order of their King, who is a Wagner enthusiast, the introduction and nuptial chorus of the opera "Lohengrin"; the Belgians, a very long fantasia on William Tell; the Hollanders, airs from Faust; the band of the Guard of Paris, the same piece as the Bohemians; the Russians, the overture of the opera "Life for the Czar" by Glinka; and the band of the Imperial Guard, a fantasia on the Carnival of Venice. All the bands did so well that it required a very experienced musical ear to make out the difference in the merits of their several performances. I have certainly never enjoyed a finer musical treat. The Prussians, Austrians, Bavarians, Russians and the band of the Guard of Paris elicited the most applause. But the judgment of the audience was correct was proved afterwards by the decision of the jury appointed to award the prizes. The Russians, being the most numerous, and having selected a piece peculiarly well adapted to execution by military music, seemed to produce the greatest impression. But, though their execution was of very superior order, that of the Austrians was to my ear still finer. Each band, after performing the pieces mentioned, played the overture of Oberon. It was very curious to hear the difference in the ten renditions of the same piece. The Austrians and Guard of Paris rendered it unquestionably best. The audience were tired of the [illegible] production of Weber, though they had heard it ten times. The last band did not get through until nearly six o'clock. It was a rich feast, but I had enough of it at that time, and was glad to get from the oppressive atmosphere of the hall into the air, and give my severely taxed senses the rest they needed so much.

The jury consisted of French, German, English, Spanish, Italian and Russian musical authorities. Its task of awarding the three prizes, in the form of five, three, and one thousand francs respectively, was no easy one, considering the almost equal degree of merit shown by the several bands. They solved the difficult problem by [illegible] the prizes between the bands [illegible] nearly equal in proficiency. Thus, they divided the first prize between [illegible] Prussia, and the band of the Guard of Paris, [illegible] between the [illegible] Russians and Bavarians, and the [illegible]

[illegible] between the Belgians, the Spanish and the Guards of Baden and the Imperial Guard. I am sure that those who attended the concert [illegible]

In order to indemnify [illegible] that could not get into [illegible] Imperial Commission has [illegible] repeat [illegible] parallelled. No less than [illegible]

On yesterday a [illegible] in the Senate praying that body to enact a law compelling parents to have their children educated in the public schools. M. Michel Chevalier, the great political economist of France, made a most able speech in support of the petition, in which he pointed out the striking contrast between the state of popular education in France, and in the United States and Prussia, and described the deplorable [illegible] still remain in this country in the most vivid colors. But his eloquent appeal had not the least effect. He was the only one in favor of entertaining the petition.

The Chicago Times on Blue Mass.

CHICAGO, August 6th.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Did it ever occur to you that the Chicago Times is an institution in its way? Perhaps you have not realized that fact, for one newspaper is doubtless enough to keep close track of such weather as this. Living a little out of town, however, when the present prospects of harvest, business, prosperity, health, order, good government, freedmen's labor, cotton crops, and everything else indicative of the growth and happiness of a nation, make the future so bright and grand that I am in danger of forgetting that caution, which is always essential to business, I occasionally purchase a copy of the Times on the morning train. I always find there the worst reports from all parts of the Union, that can be collected or created, relative to political, social or material affairs, the perusal of which tends to allay the over confidence which we are so liable to rush into, when everything is so encouraging as at present. Occasionally I can stand that. It is allopathic medicine. But I want to protest against that paper being allowed to publish at any time during the hot weather such a column of pure irritant as its money article of this morning.

Supposing Englishmen won't give forty per cent more for bonds than they are worth here, why be so persistently peevish about it? and what is the use of fretting like a child in the measles because gold commands a premium. All foreign capitalists have some caution, and certainly none of the Times' friends are likely to be so magnanimous as to return it to them at par. The Times also knows that no financial management could have kept gold at par and the United States a nation. If the Times is to keep sick till gold be at par, I am as sorry for it as for its readers. It had better study figures or something else to keep itself quiet and good, and it may come to give something more reasonable than its article this morning, and more interesting than the information that Americans will spend ten millions of dollars in Europe this year, however true that may be, so far as it goes.

WARM MORNINGS.

Mob Violence.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, August 5, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I have read your correspondent's account of the disgraceful scene enacted at Morris, Ill., on Saturday last; also, your review of the case, and manly condemnation of those engaged in perpetrating a most shameful outrage. The sentiments you express will find a response in the hearts of all law-abiding and law-loving citizens. It is getting to be quite popular to organize mobs in these days for the purpose of taking from the proper authorities those who may be charged with crime, and dealing with them in a summary manner. Such scenes are almost of daily occurrence, and should be frowned upon by every good citizen. The perpetrators of such cowardly and devilish deeds should be apprehended and punished, if it should take ten years to effect it; and the sooner it is understood that such proceedings will be followed by the punishment of the parties concerned, the better.

The alarming frequency of such outrages upon law and order should arouse the people to a sense of the danger attending upon, and resulting from the same. There can be no possible excuse on the part of those engaged in the affair in question. That the victim was a poor miserable wretch, and probably deserving of the fate he met with, seems plain; still, the act is none the less [illegible] It is the way it was done that makes it an [illegible] And, then, the addition of those [illegible] performances, fills one with shame and contempt for those who are citizens of a civilized country, but barbarians and outlaws notwithstanding.

Not long since a young man was arrested in Jackson County, in this State, charged with the murder of a Deputy Sheriff. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial, and upon examination before a magistrate, he was fully committed to await trial for murder. He was removed from the jail in Jackson County to the jail in this city, because it was deemed unsafe to attempt to keep him in the former place, as the people in the neighborhood of the murder seemed determined, if possible, to lynch him. While he remained in the jail in Jackson County, the enraged citizens congregated around at night and hooted and yelled, making such remarks as "We'll stretch you," "How would you like towing?" etc. Such was the case, I am informed, during the greater part of one night and more or less at other times during the prisoner's confinement. Now, all this clamor was based upon the idea that he was really the murderer; yet, there was no positive proof, and no one could be certain at that time that he was the guilty party. Circumstances were unfavorable, to be sure, yet all that was proved in the preliminary examination might have taken place, and still the prisoner be innocent. He will be tried when the proper time comes, and by the proper authorities, having escaped the grasp of those who would have hung him to the nearest tree.

This only illustrates the recklessness and criminal short-sightedness of those who usually compose these bands of violence. They do not stop to consider reason is dethroned, and the cry, like that of the wicked Jews, is "Crucify him, crucify him." The authorities are powerless. No assurance that the majesty of violated law will be vindicated will suffice; but the helpless victim is dragged to the place appointed and murdered, without trial, without law, without an opportunity to offer a word of defence; yes, without the opportunity even of seeking the favor of an offended God, when about to appear in His awful presence. From like scenes in the future "good Lord deliver us."

GEO. B. RANSOM.

Miscellaneous Items.

A new Directory of Baltimore has been issued, which embraces the names of 73,480 householders, being an increase of 18,[illegible] names over its predecessor. There being only about twenty-five per cent of the population enumerated in the directory this would indicate the population of Baltimore as not less than 294,000, of whom about 44,000 are colored.

A Cincinnati exchange says that at the session of the American Dental Association, in that city, last week, an improved method of inserting artificial teeth was brought to the attention of the profession. The improvement consists of a new method of attaching teeth to a mineral plate, which is at all times perfectly clean besides being artistic in appearance, and in every way preferable to rubber plates.

The Planters' (La.) Banner asserts that "on the Opelousas Railroad, since the overflow, the engineer on the train has frequently to blow the whistle to clear the track of alligators, as the track is the only thing above water for them to rest on for many miles. The train has run over several alligators since the water went down."

Colonel William Gilpin, formerly resident of Jackson County, where he was well known, but latterly Governor of Colorado Territory, is now said to be one of the wealthiest men in the West, having recently sold a tract of land for $1,700,000.

There is a vase in the Paris Exposition valued at $2,800,000. It is made from a single turquoise.

A brother and two sisters live in Portland, whose united ages are 285½ years.

Accounts from Miramar respecting the Empress Charlotte state that all hope of recovery seems to have vanished. The Morgenpost says: "The mental alienation has now attained to such a pitch that the unhappy Princess cannot be left alone for an instant, and has several times attempted her life. Two recent attempts of this kind were fortunately prevented by the watchfulness of Dr. Riek, who has the august patient under his care. Nevertheless, the Empress is occasionally, for a few moments at a time, in full possession of her faculties. In one of those lucid intervals lately she said, 'I do not desire to live any longer; death is preferable to such an existence;' then after a short pause, she asked, 'Where is my husband? Shall I never see him more? No, no; he is dead, and I am still left in the world.' Scarcely a quarter of an hour passes that the Empress does not ask for news of the Emperor Maximilian. The physical condition of her Majesty also inspires very serious alarm."

Gustave Doré has just turned thirty, and [illegible] of his drawings have been published.

The average annual fall of rain for thirty years, from 1830 to 1860, was [illegible] inches. During the first seven months of the year the fall amounted to [illegible] inches. If, during the succeeding five months, only an average amount should fall, the total would be about [illegible] inches.

Another gold mine has been discovered in Madoc, Canada, which is represented to be equally as rich as the Richardson mine. There is very little news from other sections of the gold regions, but the prospects are reported as highly promising.

Boston has these little jobs upon her hands: The Chestnut Hill reservoir, to cost [illegible]; the insane asylum at Winthrop, [illegible]; the removal of Fort Hill, from $600,000 to $1,000,000; the extension of Broadway to Washington street, [illegible]; the widening of Federal street, [illegible]; and the new Court House, [illegible]

A French doctor proclaims a new method [illegible]

[illegible] of introducing medicine in the nasal economy, viz: by the nostrils. He has done so with morphine, which, it seems, introduced in this way, will cure violent headaches.

"He leaves five wives and seventeen children to mourn his loss," are the concluding words of a Utah obituary notice.

A terrible affliction has befallen Tom Thumb — he has begun to grow!

A congregation in Clinton Mills, N. H., were considerably [illegible] to find that the preacher to whom they had been listening to for several months was a woman. She fainted away during the service, when the deception was discovered. She had pretended to be destitute, having given away one of her coats and her last dollar to a beggar, and the people who contributed to her assistance have since arrested her for procuring money under false pretences.

[illegible] Florida [illegible] 30,000 [illegible] in building.

General Pillow estimates the corn crop on his plantations, near Helena, Arkansas, at 300,000 bushels.

One hundred and eighty-eight acres on the Hudson River sold for $30,000.

Some idea of the enormous consumption of baked beans in Boston on the Sabbath may be gathered from the fact that one baker at the South End, who sells these edibles by the quart, already cooked, disposed of no less than six bushels of baked beans last Sunday morning, or about two hundred quarts, at sixteen cents a quart, and this in a vicinity where cooking stoves are abundant and many people bake their own.

Croton water is getting short in New York. Bath tubs on the third floor have no supply, and those on the second floor are useless half the time.

A new telegraph line is to be established between England and her East India possessions, and arrangements have been made with Prussia, Russia and Persia, for the route through those countries. The Government of India will arrange for a line through the latter country.

Some of the merchants in Boston refuse to employ clerks who are members of base ball clubs.

It has been estimated that the number of Catholics in the United States in 1830 was 450,000; in 1840 it was 960,000, and 4,400,000 in 1860. According to these estimates the Catholics double in number every ten years, and in 1870 we shall have eight or nine millions, or nearly one-fifth of the whole population. Seventy-five years ago the United States did not have one Catholic Bishop. The first Bishopric was established in Baltimore in 1789; and now they have 7 Archbishops, 30 Bishops, 41 Archpriests, 3,838 priests, [illegible] seminaries, 1,400 schools, 3,000 churches, besides other institutions, and property estimated at $57,000,000.

THE TAX ON IMMIGRANTS.

An Amendment of the System Required.

[From the New York News, August 2.]

The immigration from Europe has, of late years, centred so exclusively, it may be said, at this port, that its history and its progress may be fully traced in the records of the New York Commissioners.

Their trust is a most important one. They are performing duties of a national character under a local commission. They hold a trust for Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas, as much as for the State of New York. Their position is in a certain sense anomalous. When the Commission was first created, twenty years ago, the scope of its duty was much more limited than it is now, and its work rather corresponded with the functions of the local Charity Board. The emigrants arrived here almost exclusively in sailing ships after long voyages. Now, the bulk of the immigration is by steamship. At the former period, the tax of two dollars per head was probably a reasonable commutation for the expense of looking after the sick and the poverty-stricken. The number of these, we believe, used to average about eleven to every thousand. The shorter voyage, the larger accommodation, and, as a general thing, the better provisioning by steamship, have reduced the proportion of indigent and invalided by more than one-half. Last year, under the two-dollar tax, the Commissioners received no less than $600,000 of head money; and as evidence that this amount was in excess of the actual requirements of the Commission, there is to-day, we hear, an accumulated fund of nearly three hundred thousand dollars. Whether that fact was clearly brought out when authority was asked of the Legislature a few months ago to add fifty per cent to the emigrant tax, we do not know. The fifty per cent increase was denied, but twenty-five per cent was conceded. So that to-day the Commission finds itself, by some means, in the position of increasing its demands in proportion as the number of claimants upon its funds would seem to have decreased, if the comparison between the healthfulness of sailing vessels and steamships is any guide.

Besides, the owners of vessels which take disabled, lunatic, lame, blind, maimed persons and others of that class as passengers are liable in a special bond for their maintenance here. This, added to the two and a half dollars of head money, actually raises the tax upon the emigrant to about ten per cent of his passage money. All the best steamship companies, we believe, charge thirty dollars for a steerage passage. The tax, therefore, is a serious item.

The Commissioners reckon, upon receiving about $900,000 by the additional twenty-five per cent which the Legislature has this year allowed them to charge. The emigration of this year promises to be at least two per cent greater than that of last year; and if the new tax had been in operation all the year the receipts of the Commission could hardly fail to have reached the sum of $900,000.

This is a heavy burden upon emigration. We are very much inclined to the opinion that it is not only too heavy, but that is indicates a lavish expenditure, which is not warranted on any sound principle of economy. There is no question that a large number of sick and indigent persons have to be cared for on Ward's Island. There is no doubt — thanks to the energy, discretion and humane disposition of Superintendent Fagan — that they are well taken care of. Last year's report gives the number of patients that have been treated in the Refuge Hospital as [illegible]. There is much work and great expense necessarily attending the maintenance of an institution of that kind; and we dare say the Commissioners think there is nothing wasted. But, nevertheless, there is a very general desire — not confined to citizens of New York, but prevalent especially in the West, where the subject of emigration is carefully studied — to have our present Commission effectually overhauled. The feeling is widespread that the administration of emigrant affairs ought to be in the hands of the National Government, and that this question of head-money should receive more attention and far more careful inquiry than it has yet done.

It is not necessary in bringing this matter under discussion to impugn the integrity of any one connected with the present system. It is sufficient if we deal with the simple question whether we have not outgrown that system; whether a local Board can administer a vast business which concerns every State and Territory of the Union as much as it does New York. There are reports of emigrants having been greatly overcharged on railroads and steamboats; as, for instance, that the fare to Buffalo by the emigrant train is $4.50, while the charge at Castle Garden is $6.50; that the fare to Boston, which is $3, swells to $4 at the emigrant landing place. There are complaints, too, whether well or ill founded, that in the exchange of foreign money for currency the emigrant has no protection whatever. On Swedish gold and silver pieces particularly, it has been represented that the emigrant often loses at the Garden as much as ten, fifteen and twenty per cent. Even English sovereigns, selling in Wall street at $6.80, have often brought fifteen cents less at the emigrant headquarters. This may be the result of no intention to deal unfairly by the newcomers. But the fact that representations of this sort are made shows that the system needs a keen and close and thorough inspection. It may not be in the Commissioners' power to see that emigrants always get the very highest figure for coin they bring with them. But if there is any brokerage of the sort attempted at all, it should be under the sharpest kind of supervision. A record should be kept of every transaction, and the books should be open to the examination of responsible citizens at all times.

The whole question, including the disgraceful Quarantine arrangements, should receive a full, candid discussion. The interests at stake are equally great in a moral and material point of view. We need to give all the encouragement possible to emigration — to that kind especially which brings us thrifty, industrious farmers, with their little savings. Everyone of them becomes a contributor to our industrial wealth, whether he brings money or not, and thereby helps to mitigate the burden of taxation that weighs upon us. It is our interest and our duty alike to see that we do not discourage emigration by taxes that are not absolutely needed, and that we raise our system above and beyond all reproach.

General Grant and Impartial Suffrage.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican writes as follows, under the date of July 27:

"Just before the adjournment of Congress three or four of the oldest [illegible] called upon General Grant and had a long conversation upon current political events. He knew well enough what their object was; that they desired to know if he was sound enough to run for President. They found out two very important facts, firstly, that he is with Congress in its scheme of reconstruction, and consequently against the President, and secondly, that he is for manhood suffrage. On this head he has made rapid progress. Last winter he used to talk after this fashion: 'Impartial suffrage is coming, but the prejudices of the people are strong, and I would humor them, and I confess it does seem a little hard that we should enforce equal suffrage upon the South while we lack the moral courage to enforce it at home.' He used almost this language last winter, but he talks in a different strain now. He says now that manhood suffrage has been established at the South, and the North must follow and make it universal. He believes it impossible to stop now in the manhood suffrage movement, and the part of wisdom is to make it universal and as quickly as can be. But he does not believe Congress has the constitutional power to do it — the States must take the necessary action upon the subject, that is, the loyal States. General Grant does not question the power of Congress to establish impartial suffrage at the South."

[illegible]

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

A game of base ball was played [illegible] the Clipper [illegible] resulting in a victory for the Clippers, with a score of forty-seven to thirty-four.

MINNESOTA.

General Prosperity of the State.

Manufactures, Business and Immigration.

The March of Improvement.

Political and Railroad Matters.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 3.

The deluge of dulness (our recent experience up here will excuse the watery figure) which has overwhelmed the business of the country, during the spring and summer months, has not failed to exert its paralyzing influence here as elsewhere. The manufacturing cities at the Falls here, however, suffered in less degree from more general business stagnation than the commercial centres, and had it not been for the stoppage and losses occasioned by the unruly elements, Minneapolis and St. Anthony would, in all probability, have enjoyed a season of more than average prosperity, compared with other sections. Under all the circumstances, it cannot be expected that our progress this season should be as rapid as the wonderful growth of last year; but it is, nevertheless, such as to afford the liveliest encouragement and satisfaction to all believers in the ultimate greatness of these places.

If the growth of Minneapolis is less rapid than a year ago it is of a more solid and substantial nature. Then there were traces of speculative excitement. Many lots were sold at fancy prices, and numerous immigrants rushed in with too glowing anticipations of speedy fortunes. There was danger that the city would grow faster than the country, which must support it, causing ultimately a revulsion similar to that of 1857. But all such danger is now passed. The rural districts, during the present season, have been filling up much more rapidly in proportion than the city. There is an entire absence here of a rash speculative spirit. All business transactions seem to be conducted on as sound and careful principles as those of any well-regulated New England metropolis, with just a dash of enterprise and a spice of vigor added, to give it the genuine Western style. Many heavy and brilliant enterprises were commenced or projected last year, most of which are now completed or fairly underway; but the dull times and unusual freshets of spring and summer have delayed many of them and retarded business so that comparatively few new ones have been undertaken. A disposition is manifested to finish up the work already begun, and to arrange all affairs upon a sound basis before starting out upon new and expensive enterprises. Like a cautious army, the people here appear to be stopping to take breath, to close up their ranks and to get everything well in hand before resuming, with accelerated speed, that march of progress which has heretofore excited surprise by its rapidity and brilliancy. Next year, with an average fair season, great things may be expected at the Falls.

GENERAL PROSPERITY OF THE STATE.

So far during the season, while the immigration to Minnesota has exceeded, as nearly as can be estimated, even the immense figures of last year, the increase of population in this city has not been proportionately so great by probably one-half. Nearly the same proportion will doubtless hold true in most of the large towns and cities in the State. The immigration seems to seek the farming districts to a remarkable degree. And this, I take it, is one of the best guarantees of the solid prosperity of the State. There is nothing ephemeral or deceptive about the progress of Minnesota this year. The abundant crops, too, with which all the broad prairie lands, insures that the new-comers will stay. It will enable them to make a good start, and to commence another year with every assurance of success.

BUILDING.

The number of buildings now in process of erection is not so great as at this time last year, but they are generally of a better character and cost more money. This is accounted for by the fact that the comers of this year are generally of a better class and possess larger means than at any previous time. The number of dwellings erected last year was 397, at an aggregate cost of $357,738; stores and other buildings, 131, at an aggregate cost of $678,650. While the number erected this year will be materially less, it is believed that the aggregate cost will very nearly approach the above figures.

Among the principal buildings now erecting or planned, I may mention the following:

A paper mill near the Falls (to be supplied with water power by the new canal just completed by the Minneapolis Water Power Company); size, 105 feet long by 55 feet wide and 100 feet high. This is owned by U. Montgomery. It will be finished this season, and cost about $50,000. The machinery for it is already here.

An oil mill adjoining the paper mill; size, 105 feet long by 40 feet wide and 71 feet high, to be finished this season, and cost about $20,000. Both these buildings are of stone.

A new and commodious county jail in the suburbs of the town very substantially built, of stone, and to cost about $25,000.

A. F. Parker, late of Chicago, is contractor for the mason work of all the above.

A new building near the Nicollet House, 50 by 80, three stories high, to cost $25,000.

A new hotel on Bridge street, 60 by 80, three stories high, to cost $15,000.

A new Methodist Church, corner Seventh and Minnetonka streets, 56 by 100, to cost $35,000.

A three-story brick, corner Second and Nicollet streets, 22 feet front, to cost $10,000.

A couple of school houses, in addition to the fine Union School building already erected at a cost of $40,000, are to be built this fall at a cost of about $15,000 each. This will give Minneapolis school facilities equal to those of any city of its size in the Union. Another fine Union School building is also being erected in Minneapolis at a cost of $30,000.

The above will give a faint inkling of what is being done here in the way of public buildings this year. The city water works are also expected to be undertaken and completed this season.

MANUFACTURES AND BUSINESS.

The total amount of lumber sawed at the Falls, last season, was as follows: Long lumber, feet, 82,321,071; number of shingles, 30,140,150; number of laths, 20,[illegible]; number of pickets, 141,500, the aggregate value of which was nearly two million dollars. The aggregate value of all other manufactures on the Minneapolis side was $4,[illegible]; the business done by banks, $[illegible]; by hotels, $200,000; the amount of business done by stores, $4,300,800. Total, $11,091,555.

The amount of lumber sawed this season, owing to the stoppage caused by the freshets, will be less than the amount given above. In regard to other business, though it may show no material increase, there is no reason to suppose that it will be less than last year. People who carefully study the above figures cannot fail to conclude that Minneapolis is one of the greatest of the infant cities of the West. As Shakespeare says of men, so may we of cities: "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." The enthusiastic Minneapolitan will tell you that Minneapolis was born great, and has also achieved greatness.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The announcement made a few days ago that orders had been given for the commencement of work on the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, with the design of building it to Union the present season, gives great satisfaction to the people of this region. They are now congratulating themselves on the prospect of speedy railroad communication with Chicago. We believe no other of the numerous railroad projects excites so deep an interest as this, nor is there any other of such present or future vast importance to this section. Give us a through railroad connection with Chicago, and the development of Minnesota is incalculably hastened. The people have full confidence in the project despite the efforts of a blaspheming Eastern religious journal to throw it into disrepute.

Aside from this, there is nothing especially new in the way of railroads. The Minnesota Railroad Company is still [illegible] of making the connection with the McGregor Road at Austin during the month of September. The first division of the Pacific Railroad, in consequence of the injury to its bridge, has been unable to get any construction trains on this side of the river, and is consequently making slow progress with track-laying west of here. The track will not probably be laid to Nyssita before the 20th instant. The company intend, unless further unforeseen delays occur, to have the cars running to Crow River, forty miles west, by fall. They will just work on the road all winter, and the line will be pushed right along, as rapidly as possible, to the western boundary of the State, at a point on Big Stone Lake, where it will ultimately connect with the Northern Pacific route now being surveyed from Superior City and Bayfield. Two lines are being surveyed for the Northern Pacific — one from Superior City, crossing the Mississippi at Crow Wing, and the other from Bayfield, crossing at St. Cloud.

CROPS.

In a former letter I remarked that Minnesota would soon harvest the largest crop of wheat and oats ever known. The crops [illegible] I know no reason to change my opinion as written. Inasmuch as the yield per acre promises to be a full average, and the breadth sown is fully fifty per cent larger than last year. In some localities the increase in breadth is 200 per cent. Much wild hay has been destroyed by the floods, but the farmers appear to be exercising so much diligence in cutting and curing what remains that we shall probably have a full supply. All other crops, except potatoes, continue to promise magnificently. It is impossible to say to what extent the bugs have injured the potato.

POLITICS.

There are no new developments in the political situation. Many Democrats are really sanguine of electing Flandrau Governor, building their hope mainly upon his popularity with the whiskey party. We think they will fail in forcing the Prohibitory Liquor Law upon the people as a political issue.

G. A. R.

The Grand Army of the Republic will hold a State Convention in this city on the 14th instant, for the purpose of reorganizing and reinaugurating the Order in this State. The organization heretofore has been very imperfect.

Business continues dull, and probably will until after harvest. The mills have all commenced running on full time, but [illegible] are going forward vigorously, and they will [illegible]

☞ The Capitol and other public buildings of the State of Nebraska, have been located about fifty miles to the southwest of Nebraska City, between Yankee Hill and the town of Lancaster, in Lancaster County, upon sections [illegible] 25, 26, and 36, township 10, range 6. This is south of the Platte River, and on or near the line of the western extension of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, as surveyed [illegible] the Union Pacific [illegible] meridian. [illegible] jubilant [illegible] lumber, merchandise, and other supplies for the new capital [illegible] that place. The [illegible] and declares [illegible] "nobody [illegible] to Lincoln City [illegible] does not go to the Legislature, the Lunatic Asylum, the Penitentiary, or some [illegible] There is but one county (Otoe) between Lancaster and the east line of the State, and but one county between the south line of Lancaster County and the Kansas line. Does anybody believe that the capital of Nebraska is to remain where these Commissioners have located it?"

CHANDLER AND FESSENDEN.

[illegible] on the Last Day of the Recent Session.

The Detroit Post, replying to some remarks of ours on the attack made by Senator Chandler on Senator Fessenden, on the last day of the recent session of Congress, asks us to publish the debate in full. Inasmuch as the debate has a considerable interest in itself, we cheerfully comply with the request of the Post, leaving the public to judge on which side the better taste was displayed:

MR. CHANDLER. I move the Secretary be directed to request the House to return the resolution of adjournment passed last evening. I believe my motion is in order, and I wish to say a few words upon it, and I will say them now before the vote is taken. I notice that the self-same parties who are now in favor of adjourning until December are the same parties who were in favor of adjourning in the month of April last until December. It is, I believe, identically the same vote. I do not know that there is any change. In the month of April there was a contest for more than two weeks over the question of a final adjournment, or an extra session. There seemed to be a determination on the part of some gentlemen on this side of the Chamber, in connection with the whole of the other side, to prevent an extra session of Congress in any event; and the Conservative Senator from Maine informed us that, if there was any necessity for another session of Congress, the President would call us together. I then informed the Conservative Senator from Maine that the only conceivable occasion for an extra session that I could see would be the refusal of the President to execute a law which he himself declared unconstitutional, and that I did not believe the President would call an extra session of Congress to enforce a law which he himself refused to enforce. After a contest of more than two weeks we finally passed a sort of a resolution for another session of Congress; but it was so fixed by the Conservative Senator from Maine and his friends as to appear to be utterly impossible that we could get a meeting of Congress, to-wit: that if on the first roll call there was not a majority of both Houses of Congress present this session of Congress should fall.

I really hoped, then, that the Conservative Senator from Maine was right, and that there would be no necessity for another session of Congress. I hoped that I was mistaken, and that the President would in good faith execute this law, and that no session of Congress would be called for. But, sir, unfortunately I was not mistaken, but the Conservative Senator from Maine was. He had then full confidence in the President that he would call an extra session of Congress if it was needed, and I suppose he has full confidence now that if an extra session of Congress is needed the President will call it. I have seen nothing since then that has diminished my confidence in the President. I have just as much confidence in him to-day as I had in April or as I had in December last. He has done no act which has diminished my confidence in him in the slightest degree; and I presume he has done no act which has diminished the confidence of the Conservative Senator from Maine. I presume he has the same confidence in him now that he had then, as I have. Then, sir, I merely dreaded the contingency, I feared that it would be necessary to call an extra session, and when asked by one of the friends of the Senator from Maine — I forgot whether it was in caucus or in the Senate — what my evidence was, I had none. I had an internal conviction that an extra session would be necessary; but still I had no evidence. But now, sir, there is no doubt. The President, in his defiant and rebellious message, has declared to us that he will not execute our law, substantially, in terms. We know that he will not do it.

Sir, when we first captured the monster there was one thing for us to do, and only one; but instead of doing that we undertook to surround him with nets, to hem him in, to bind him with nets of zephyr. The very moment we left he thrust his paw through. The net was a mere web of zephyr. Now we have met here, and what have we done? We have patched up the net. It is the same net; but we have patched up the hole. It is not a bit stronger now than it was in April; but we have mended up the hole. That is all we have done. And now this Congress seem to hope that the same animal that thrust his paw through the net when it was new will not thrust it through again when it is merely a patched net. He leaves us in no doubt whatever about that. He is more bold than he was then; he is more defiant, he is more specific. He says: [illegible]

That is exactly what we meant. There is no doubt about it at all. We meant just that and nothing else.

[illegible]

And he will never willingly surrender that power. He tells us so. He does not intend to execute your law; and yet you propose, after having mended your net, to go away and leave him with the absolute power for four months and a half to execute your commanders and to nullify your laws.

Mr. President, I hope that this resolution will not be carried to the House, and I hope that no such resolution will pass this body. I hope this Congress will not adjourn until it has resolved, in some contingency and at an early day, to meet again. I hope that that will be the resolution of this body.

The House yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote, passed a vote which would render this Reconstruction Act effective. It lies upon our tables. If we could pass that bill I should feel more satisfied to leave the matter in the hands of the President; but, sir, a single objection carried it over yesterday, and it could only be read once; and I fear it will not be passed before we adjourn.

While I am up I have a few remarks more to make, and I may as well make them here. There is a difference between the views of the people, in my judgment, with regard to the present President and the views of some members of this body. The people, so far as I know them, certainly the people of the State which I have the honor in part to represent, have no confidence whatever in Andrew Johnson. They believe as the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] said, yesterday, that he occupies the position to-day with regard to the rebellion which Jefferson Davis did three years ago. They have no faith whatever in Andrew Johnson. But, sir, there is a sort of semi-Conservative influence springing up that seems to have faith in Andrew Johnson. This Republican conservatism is a sort of hybrid, and, like all hybrids, it has no power of reproduction; the race dies out with the first generation.

It started in 1862. It was started by Wm. H. Seward, the Blair family and Thurlow Weed; and the intention was to bury all Radicals; and, sir, your and my headstones were prepared. It was attempted then to form a Union party, to take in all the Copperheads and the Conservatives, and carry the nation. We had in Michigan one man who turned Conservative at that time, a man who represented my district, by the name of Granger. All the rest of the delegation were to be buried and have head stones erected over them, except this man who represented the Conservatives. Well, sir, the people of Michigan had a funeral and erected a headstone, but it was over this Conservative; and that monument of Conservatism is the only one that it has been necessary to erect in the State of Michigan from that day to this. She has never had but one pervert, and over his political remains was raised a tombstone, and that tombstone, having to this day marked the place where he was buried, it has not been necessary to raise any others. Michigan from that day to this has had a united delegation, sound upon radical Republicanism.

It was so all over the United States. These tombstones were raised [illegible] every State, not over those who were then called Radicals, but [illegible] who were in favor of a [illegible] prosecution of the war, and who were in favor of the measures which finally put down the war, but [illegible] at that time was buried, and nothing more was heard of it for some time. We had three or four gentlemen here who used to lecture us upon constitutional obligations, and who were still members in good standing with the Radical Republicans of this body. The people know to whom I refer. But Conservatism made no progress until after the close of the war. In 1866 it again raised its head in an attempt to unite the rebels North and South with the conservative Republicans in the North. They erected their platform and appealed to the people, and the people again went to raising tombstones. [illegible] the path of conservative Republicanism is as clearly marked by tombstones as is the great highway to California by the carcasses and bones of dead mules. No man can mistake its path, because the tombstones are scattered thick all along the route.

In that Conservative [illegible] with rebels and Copperheads, and appealed to the people to sustain it; and, as I said before, the people immediately commenced raising tombstones and in every loyal State every single man, who [illegible] Radical platform had erected over his political grave, "Here lies the body of a [illegible] a man who could not be trusted by the people." They went farther than that. [illegible] In my own State I told you where they commenced [illegible] everyone in the body. There were half a dozen who were generally sound upon all ordinary questions, but occasionally they branched off and took the Conservative side. Every such man, without one single exception, [illegible] over his political grave, [illegible] There are several members of this body now having their seats upon this floor because their predecessors were not true to the principles that the people had elected them to advocate. Sir, the people have not yet done raising tombstones. The [illegible] in great circles. The city of New York is a Conservative city by [illegible] majority [illegible] are Conservatives, but, sir, you could in the territory of the United States [illegible] you and I do, in thorough [illegible]

Mr. President, I had a conversation a few years ago with Mr. Lincoln upon this subject of Conservatives. When Thurlow Weed marched out of our party and shut the door and bade us good bye, I went to Mr. Lincoln and urged that he should bolt the door and leave Mr. Weed and his coadjutors out; and I urged it upon this ground: that outside of our political organization Thurlow Weed was harmless; inside of our political organization he could do harm. He pretended to have a large Conservative vote in the State of New York. In the course of that conversation Mr. Lincoln alluded to the large number of the Conservatives. Said I: "Mr. Lincoln, I know something of the strength of the Republican Conservative party in Michigan. I can put the entire party in Michigan into a street railroad car and haul them up hill with two horses." The party has diminished since that, and I can now put them in a one horse chaise and draw them with a mule. At that time I told him that I could haul the whole Republican Conservative party of the State of New York, outside the city of New York, in one railroad train, with one locomotive. Well, sir, to-day, outside of two or three of the cities in the great State of New York, I can haul them in an omnibus. This Conservatism has been growing small by degrees and beautifully less. The people understand precisely what they mean, and the people are with this Congress. They are with the majority in the House of Representatives, who passed that bill yesterday that we ought to pass to-day. They are in favor of this Congress either sitting here or passing such laws as will make it safe for us to leave here; and I hope that this Congress will not adjourn until after they have passed the bill that came from the House yesterday, or agree to meet at an early day.

MR. FESSENDEN. I have been somewhat puzzled, as I sat here listening to this prepared attack upon several gentlemen, and particularly upon myself, by the Senator from Michigan, as to what to say in reply, or whether to say anything. In the case of any other Senator in this body I should not have had any doubt at all; but with regard to the Senator from Michigan I am somewhat at a loss what to say. It is quite evident that this prepared, this thoroughly digested speech of the honorable Senator — I beg his pardon, and the pardon of the Senate — was meant particularly as an attack upon myself. He has alluded to me over and over again as "the Conservative Senator from Maine;" and he has gone on to describe two several occasions on which Conservatives, as he calls them, have endeavored to unite with the Democrats in order to overthrow the Republican party, applying the same term to them that he does to me.

It is impossible for me to mistake the aim and object of the Senator. There can be no mistake about it, I think, in the mind of any one who has heard him. I have been aware for some time that that Senator and some other Senators on the floor designed deliberately, if they could, to injure my standing and position, such as it may be, in the party to which I have the honor to belong. This is not the first open attack which has been made upon me by that Senator; and he stands not alone. I am aware, also, that that Senator — and he is not the only one — has taken pains privately to represent me as unfaithful, because I do not agree with him in his notions with reference to the conduct of some public affairs. This has not been confined to this body or to the other House, to running about this Chamber and into the other Chamber; it has even gone into the reporters' offices, where I have been denounced in the same way; and divers and sundry slanders have followed up the same system. I have taken no notice of it, because I did not think it worth noticing. My notion is that the reputation of a public man must take care of itself; that the people will judge him from what he does and from what he says.

Sir, I have been aware that this was the particular object of the Senator from Michigan, because I received the other day from the city where he resides a slip, cut out of a newspaper of that city I suppose, in which a similar attack was made upon me, and in which I was denounced as opposing impeachment because I had friends and relatives in office. The accusation has gone the rounds of the papers that I had friends and relatives in office, and that I was ready to sacrifice my public duty for the protection of those friends and relatives. I have taken no notice of it up to this time. It may be well to do so, if the Senate will excuse me while I say a word or two upon that subject. I believe the Detroit newspaper said I had forty relatives in office. It so happens that I have three brothers who hold office under the President of the United States, and it so happens that neither of them was appointed at my request or by my suggestion. One of them is a superintendent of a marine hospital. He was appointed by Secretary Chase as a particular mark of regard to my honored father, who wrote to him requesting it, and not on my suggestion in any way, and it is certainly not a very great office.

I have another who is a Postmaster. Not only did I not recommend him, but I positively refused to recommend him; and I occasioned some hard feelings in my family by refusing to recommend him, simply because it was out of the district where I resided, and I considered it the proper province of the Representative from that district to act in that matter; but he was appointed.

I have another who is an examiner in the Patent Office. Not only did I not recommend him, but I never knew he wanted the office. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. Harlan] will bear me witness that I did not ask for it, and the first intelligence I received of his appointment was from the newspapers.

That is my offence so far as my brothers are concerned; and I say now, before God, that with regard to each of them I believe they would despise me in their hearts if they thought that I could sacrifice one iota of my belief or hold my tongue for a moment on their account. They are made of different stuff.

I have been twitted in the newspapers with the fact that my sons were Generals in the army. God gave me four sons. [The Senator paused, evidently suppressing deep emotion.] Three of them volunteered, and the other volunteered also, but his health broke down, and he was obliged to stay at home much to his regret and sorrow. My youngest son fell upon his first field. Another had his arm shattered and his leg shot off. The third was not wounded, but served and fought in twenty battles. I never asked for the appointment of one of them to any office. They got their recommendations from their superior officers, and were appointed Generals not on my recommendation. I did not ask for it. I told them they must fight their own way. Perhaps my standing in the Senate might have been a benefit to them in that particular, and my kindly relations with the Secretary of War; but what they got was not from the President. The two that live are now out of the service entirely.

Sir, I have thought it rather hard that newspapers of my own party should abuse me for having sons who distinguished themselves in the war, one of whom was killed and the other shattered. They served their country well and rose to high rank, which I believe they deserved. I never heard it said that they did not, and it appears strange that I should be assailed in the newspapers of my own party for that which in others would have been considered a meritorious distinction — having sons and giving them to the service of their country.

There is one matter that I had forgotten. While I was Secretary of the Treasury I appointed a young man, a cousin of mine, to a twelve hundred dollar clerkship. That is the only relative I appointed. That is the length and breadth of my offending, unless I am held accountable for the appointment of the Judge of the District Court in my State, whose daughter my son married, who was recommended by Judge Clifford, by the Chief Justice of our State, and by an ex-Chief Justice and the leading members of the bar, and was unquestionably a fit man to be appointed.

I have said thus much in order that it may be understood exactly what is the length and breadth of my offending in relation to office. I may add that when the administration of Mr. Lincoln commenced, I was offered — I did not ask for it — my friend here [Mr. Grimes] knows the fact — an appointment abroad for one of my sons; and I declined it, because I thought there were too many in my State that wanted those offices and they must have them; and that if my son wanted to go abroad I would send him at my own expense. That son volunteered. After he had volunteered — a young man of education; I had educated him with the greatest care, and he was then ready to enter upon the practice of law in New York, where he had gone — I did ask my friend, the then Secretary of War, [Mr. Cameron,] if he thought him worthy, to give him a commission; I did not specify what. I told him his age and his qualifications. I did not believe he had the strength to carry a musket; but he would go as a private soldier if he could not go otherwise; and I wrote to my friend asking him if he could give him a commission; and he did. The young man was the one who had his arm shattered in his first battle and a leg shot off in another, and who was nominated — not at my request, not on my suggestion — being then a Colonel, for Brigadier General, and was confirmed by this body, without being referred, for the gallantry of the action in which he had been in.

MR. CAMERON. If the Senator from Maine will permit me to interrupt him for a moment, I think he does injustice to himself. He did not ask me for a commission. I remember the circumstances very well. He came there to ask me to appoint some other young man from the ranks in his State, and I asked him if he had not a son of his own carrying a musket. He said he had. He did not ask for a commission; I gave the commission without his asking for it. I do not think he knew it would be done until he saw the appointment. I was glad to do it, and I have been proud that I did, since I have been aware of the conduct of that young gentleman. I believe that his conduct reflected some credit on myself for making the appointment, and I have been very much gratified at it.

MR. FESSENDEN. This is what I have been twitted with in newspapers of my own party, one in the city from which the Senator comes. I can guess under whose suggestion the attack was made.

I am called a "Conservative" by the honorable Senator, and he has shown what he means by Conservatives — men who act with the Democracy against his party. Let Senators turn to the record of my votes in this body, and find where I have fallen short. Confidence in Andrew Johnson, is it? No, sir; it is a want of confidence that actuates me and some others in those who would assume to direct what they have not the capacity to direct.

Sir, if I am a Conservative by my vote on confiscation and others, I am a Conservative in company with the honorable Senator from Illinois [Mr. Trumbull]; I am a Conservative in company with the honorable Senators from New York, with the honorable Senator from New Jersey, with the honorable Senators from Rhode Island, with the honorable Senator from New Hampshire; and on this question, as taken at the last session, with one of the Senators from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson]. Is he a Conservative too? And there are other honorable gentlemen that I can name. Why then is this attack made upon me, because I happen to act with the decided majority in this body on this question? Sir, we claim to act liberally upon great questions of this kind to exercise our own judgments. I have no less [illegible]

[illegible] not sufficient to render [illegible] under the denunciation of even so potent a man as the Senator from Michigan.

MR. CHANDLER. Mr. President, the Senator has brought up his family record and exhibited it to this body, in answer to the remarks that I made. I never alluded to his family record at all. He says that a newspaper in Detroit printed an article on the subject. I have nothing to do with the Detroit newspapers. I never wrote a line for a newspaper, nor saw an article before it was published; nor did I ever see the article to which he alludes in my life. Will the Senator hold me responsible for all that the newspapers in Michigan may say? Sir, I took the Senator from Maine on his public record and on his public declarations on this floor; and I made no allusion to his family record, or any other record, except that made in this body.

He says he co-operates with the Senator from New York and the Senator from Illinois. Did any one of these men say he believed the President would call an extra session of Congress if it was necessary? Not that I heard of; not that I am aware of. Not one of them ever made that declaration. Sir, it is known, not only to this body but to the country, that the Senator has stood here for month after month, the defender of Andrew Johnson and his Cabinet; and I take him on his record, on that defence and not on his family affairs.

MR. FESSENDEN. I have only to say a single word. In saying that, the Senator states what is not true, and he cannot prove any portion of it.

MR. CHANDLER. Was it not a defence of the President to say that he would call a session of Congress?

MR. FESSENDEN. No, sir; by no manner of means.

MR. CHANDLER. Then, I do not understand the use of the English language.

MR. FESSENDEN. "For six months" I think you said.

MR. CHANDLER. Yes, sir; and I will not take off a day; I will add to it, rather than diminish it. He stood up here as the defender of the Secretary of the Treasury persistently day after day, week after week, and month after month. I take his public record. I care nothing about him nor his family. I care not how many men he has in office, or how many out of office; it is none of my concern. It is a matter too infinitesimally small to allude to in this body. But his public record, his utterances, and his votes upon this floor I have a right to comment upon. When he talks about contempt, I hurl back with scorn the contempt he expresses.

Sir, I have a record upon which I stand, as well as the Senator himself, and I believe I am as proud of it. I have nothing in that record to apologize for, take back, or explain. My votes are there, and my utterances there. After a review of ten years, so help me God, I have never been able to discover a word I have uttered, or a vote that I have cast, that I would change, upon the review.

Mr. President, this is a matter of public concern. It is a matter in which the interests and the perpetuity of this nation are deeply concerned. I called up the Senator's record because it was necessary to illustrate the point I made, and for no other reason. He last spring came near defeating an extra call of the Senate, and I did not expect to see him here at that extra call; but, sir, the people demanded in their strength, that we should come here, and no man dared stay away. Those monuments along the road stood out in bold relief, and they had a warning effect. Some men who were most bitterly hostile to that extra call, who declared that they would not come here even if the Senate and House met, are here; and why? Because the people demanded that they should come, and they dared not stay away. And now, sir, the people demand of us that we shall either fasten this man Andrew Johnson so that he can do no more harm to this nation, or that we shall stay here and tie his hands by our presence.

FREE SPEECH DENIED IN KENTUCKY.

A Mob in Covington — Union Meeting Broken Up — Eggs and Stones Thrown and Speaker Driven from the Stand.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, August 4.]

Our readers are aware that for some days there has been an active contest in the First Legislative District of Covington, Kentucky. Careful investigation had satisfied the Union men that they were in a majority in the district, and they determined to make an effort to be represented in the Legislature, and Mr. William D. Gentry became a candidate for the office of Representative.

A mass meeting was called at the Eleventh street market space last evening, and about three hundred persons assembled. Mr. Gentry, the Union candidate, was introduced by Mr. J. S. Taylor, former Councilman from the Third Ward, who had known him for many years and knew that he had been driven out of Hopkinsville for his identification with the Union cause. Mr. Gentry had taken an active part against the Knights of the Golden Circle, and was persecuted for it. Being ordered by the rebels, in 1861, to take down the Union flag flying in front of his office, and substitute the rebel flag, he refused, and the flag of the Union was taken down by the rebels and torn in pieces in the street. Mr. Gentry was then compelled to leave the town or he would have been murdered.

Having been thus introduced, Mr. Gentry took the stand, and after announcing himself the Union candidate for the Legislature, and speaking on the national and State issues of the day, advanced the idea that as the negro had been taken from a condition of slavery and left in our midst, it is our duty to accept the result of the recent war, the situation, as we find it in Kentucky, [illegible] provision for educating and preparing the colored man to pursue, as we are [illegible] every privilege that belongs to a citizen of the United States. Mr. Gentry said that now the negro was a citizen, not a slave, and that we must prepare him for the exercise intelligently of the rights of citizenship. At this point the speaker was disturbed by the sudden leaving of about one hundred of his hearers, a portion of whom assembled on the opposite side of the square and made arrangements to break up the meeting by any means necessary to effect the purpose. Mr. Gentry stated, when he was interrupted, that he had been warned not to speak his sentiments, that if he did he would be mobbed and prevented from finishing his speech, but he proposed to meet the gathering storm, let it be in the shape of stones, eggs or bullets. The storm soon came, in the shape of stones, and soon after eggs. Men were seen to draw their pistols, and the shedding of blood seemed inevitable, when Mr. Gentry said, rather than to see anyone killed or wounded, he would cease to speak, but that the responsibility of breaking up the meeting and preventing free speech must rest with the radical-Democratic party. He left the stand, he said, rather than see any blood shed, and told the crowd that every one who had thrown a stone or an egg was a coward and would not dare to identify himself or show his face in daylight. Two or three persons on the stand were struck by the missiles employed, but the speaker was not hit, and no one was hurt seriously.

Proposed New Grounds for Confiscation — Letter from Mr. Stevens.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, in a despatch dated the 3d inst., makes the following statement:

"A recent letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to a Radical friend in this city states that a bill will be presented at the opening of the November Congressional session confiscating the property of all Southern ex-slaveholders who dismiss the freedmen for voting the Republican ticket.

"Senator Wilson, it is understood, warmly favors this course, which will probably be adopted.

"The names of such ex-rebels are to be collected by military commanders for reference."

Equal Rights League in Indiana.

The Annual Convention of the Equal Rights League of the State of Indiana will be held in the city of Terre Haute, on [illegible] of October, 1867. All delegations from the [illegible] Leagues that expect to be present [illegible] Secretary, at Indianapolis. You are requested to raise all the money you can to liquidate the debts of the League. The [illegible] are requested to be there on the [illegible] October. All churches, lodges and [illegible] are requested to send delegates. The [illegible] all the railroads will offer [illegible] will be the same [illegible]

By order of the Executive Board.

J. G. [illegible]

[illegible]

KANSAS.

The well at Lawrence, which was bored for coal, proves to be a valuable salt well, brine with a strength of fourteen per cent having been pumped, and as soon as that which has been diluted by the heavy rains has been drawn out, it is thought that the strength of the brine will be twenty-five per cent. In the meantime, it is thought that coal will be found at a depth of less than a thousand feet, and the people propose to investigate.

The tenement-house [illegible] of New York, when taken in the aggregate, is frightful to contemplate. There are [illegible] tenement-houses, the population of which is 501,334. Over 18,000 people live underground.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 7.

There was at some institutions a slight increase in the demand for discounts, while elsewhere the inquiry was about the same as noted daily during the past week. The country banks were very moderate in their demands for currency, and the shipments to the interior were much smaller than usual. Although Money is abundant it is easy only for those whose names pass unquestioned. Second rate signatures find the market close. The rates of interest are unchanged.

The great advance in Corn during the past few days has created considerable conversation in bank parlors, and it is generally admitted that a strong "pool" has been made up, having connections in New York and Liverpool. The "shorts" [illegible] for the first half of August are large, though many were filled to-day, incurring a no small loss on the "bear" side. The Liverpool market has advanced [illegible] in two days, equal to an improvement of 18 cents per bushel. This can hardly have been caused by one day's rain in England.

The Exchange market was flat at the opening, [illegible] in the large way at [illegible] cents discount. In the afternoon the market was firmer, with transactions at par. Large lots, however, could not be sold for better than 25 cents off. The counter rates are unchanged.

Medical.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
21 Park Row, N. Y.

Proposals.

Notice to Contractors.

E. F. DUBOIS,
F. GORHAM,
F. J. LACEY,
GEO. INGERSOLL,
F. HENDERSON,
Trustees.

ST. LOUIS
Water Works,
1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, City of St. Louis, until

MONDAY, the 9th day of September, 1867,

The whole work to be completed by the 15th day of October, 1869.

By order of the Board.

GEO. K. BUDD, President.

White Lead.

OLDEST
WHITE LEAD
And Oil Establishment in the Mississippi Valley.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1837.
INCORPORATED 1851.
ST LOUIS, MO.

CHARLES E. VICKERS, Secretary.
THOMAS RICHESON, President.

COLLIER CO.'S MANUFACTURES

FOR SALE BY
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,
BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK,
J. H. REED & CO.,
And all Wholesale Druggists.

Legal.

ESTATE OF DAVID E. WILLIAMS.

NANCY M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—CONSOLIDATED.

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK
STEAMSHIP LINE.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, 31 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

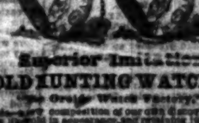
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
Via Panama Railroad.

F. R. BABY, Agent.
JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP LINE
CARRYING U. S. MAIL
FROM NEW YORK, July 14
And every second Saturday thereafter.

J. WARRACK, Agent,
31 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Watches.



Superior Imitation
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
"The Oroide Watch Factory."

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
43 & 44 Nassau-st., New York.

Lottery.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.
Conducted by the Spanish Government.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

Hotels.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON.

Bankers.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, and
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES.

Medical.

WHY HAS

"SOZODONT"

BECOME THE

STAPLE DENTIFRICE

OF AMERICA?

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemists.

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av.
Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E. City Missionary.
Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.
Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. D. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane-st.
Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church Sixteenth-st.
Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.
Rev. F. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-st.
Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

Yours, etc., most respectfully."

ENDORSED BY EMINENT

DENTISTS,
CHEMISTS,
PHYSICIANS,
MINISTERS,
LITERARY MEN,
MERCHANTS,
BANKERS, &c.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF OUR
Invaluable Preparation for the Teeth,

"SOZODONT,"

"SOZODONT"

HALL & RUCKEL,
New York.

Medical.

DISEASE

DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS
BY
Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE!

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

Pure and Healthy Blood Resists Disease.

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Giving Bloom to the Pallid Cheek
AND
Beautifying the Complexion.

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M

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

B

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D

Principal Depot,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York.
Philadelphia.

[illegible] DISGRACE

Grand [illegible] Game Between the Printers' and Journalists' Nines.

Triumph of the Letter—First at Last, though Behind Before.

The Game and Those who Played It—A Large Attendance.

The Pecatonica Horn.

The mighty is over. The battle is at an end. [illegible]

[illegible]

DISASTROUS FIRE.

An Oil Refinery Totally Destroyed—Narrow Escape of a Steamer—The Chicago River in Flames.

Loss, $126,000—List of Insurances.

The extensive oil refinery of Fairbank, Peck & Co., at the corner of Union and Lumber streets, was visited yesterday morning by a fire, which proved to be among the most destructive which have recently occurred in the city. [illegible]

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Accident on the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad—Inquest on the Body of [illegible]

[illegible]

STARTLING ACCIDENT.

[illegible]

A FEMALE FORGER.

[illegible]

CHICAGO IN 1867.

The Trade and Commerce of Our City.

Board of Trade Ninth Annual Report.

Receipts and Shipments of the Leading Articles Bought and Sold On 'Change.

A Satisfactory Exhibit.

From the ninth annual statement of the trade and commerce of Chicago, for the year ending March 31, 1867, reported to the Board of Trade by its Secretary, John F. Beaty, are taken the following facts:

CAPACITY OF WAREHOUSES FOR STORING GRAIN.

[illegible]

The following table shows the shipments of all kinds of grain from Chicago for the past seven years:

[illegible]

The flour received and forwarded during the same time was as follows, in barrels:

[illegible]

FLOUR MANUFACTURED IN CHICAGO.

[illegible]

But, if born in America, this little Chickering and Reed party show that they know very little of American sentiment and feeling.

There may be—in fact we are there are—a few Americans so obsequious as to value a ribbon conferred by a foreign Prince higher than a medal awarded by the world of artists, and approved by the entire musical public; but Americans generally are of very different mettle. The representative American looks less to origin than to destiny. We welcome the talent of the whole world to our shores and are proud of the development it here receives, and Americans ask not where Steinway or Chickering were born, or where their ancestors became Americans, but, finding the Steinway by far the best piano, buy it in preference to all others; and when they hear of Steinway's success in the Old World, they feel that they have a right to claim his successes as their own and his talents; his inventions and his victories as triumphs of American art and civilization.

SMITH & NIXON.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Brown's Oriental Hair Renewer is just what ladies should use to change gray hair to its original color, prevent its falling off, and actually cause it to grow. It is the nicest thing in the market. Call or send to Barrow's wig store, No. 144 Dearborn street, and get a bottle, and if you are not pleased with it the money will be cheerfully returned. Sold by druggists.

"Juniper Tar Soap" Cures Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Erysipelas, Prickly Heat, Itching, and all other cutaneous affections, rendering the skin smooth and soft. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, successors to Caswell, Mack & Co. Sold by all druggists. We have no special agents.

Moth and Freckles.—The only reliable remedy for brown discolorations called Moth and Freckles, is Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Bread's Cholera Disinfectant should be used in every house *at this time of the year*, when *Cholera* and other miasmatic diseases are so prevalent. It keeps the air pure in the sick room, and the premises wherever it is used. Its merits are endorsed by the "Board of Health," and by all of the eminent physicians of this and other cities throughout the country. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Let every family buy it, and they will be convinced of its efficacy. Sold by all principal Druggists.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest styles. Great inducements to wholesale dealers at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

DIED.

In this city, Aug. 6th, of [illegible], JOSHUA Y. HOPKINSON, (late of Philadelphia), son of Wm. H. Hopkinson, Esq., of McConnellsville, Del., aged [illegible] years.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Amusements.

DEXTER PARK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A TROTTING RACE FOR

A PURSE OF $100,

Will be contested for

THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1867,

AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

A. Doughty, enters b. s. Brown Bill.

E. C. Walker, enters b. s. Blue Dick.

Col. G. W. Dinsey, enters b. g. Gov. Morgan.

BEST 3 IN 5 TO HARNESS.

Pools will be sold at Tremont House, Wednesday evening, at [illegible], and at Hough House at [illegible] o'clock m., on day of Race.

GEO. B. MANSUR, Supt.

CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB.

ANNUAL

PICNIC and GAMES.

[illegible]

At HAASE'S PARK, Friday, Aug. 9th, 1867.

Cars leave Milwaukee Depot, corner Canal and West Kinzie-sts., at [illegible], returning at [illegible] p. m. Cars stop at Park station.

Tickets: One Dollar; Children, Fifty Cents. Tickets for sale by members of the Club and at the Depot on the day of the Games. Parties coming out in their own conveyance will be charged for admission to the Park 25 cents each, children 15 cents.

ROBERT HERVEY, Chief.

WM. M. DALE, M'Chiefain.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD........Proprietor and Manager.

Director of Amusements..........F. B. AIKEN.

Triumphant success of Tom Taylor's New Comedy, received with enthusiastic applause, and the Grand Tableaux of a Ship on Fire, nightly encored.

This (Thursday) evening, August 8th, the New Comedy of

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

HILDA—[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

The Greatest Ever Known in the West.

Fifth Week of the Gorgeous Spectacle,

The Black Crook,

GRAND BALLET,

TRANSFORMATION SCENE,

Which will be continued, till further notice,

Every Night and Saturday Afternoon.

OPERA HOUSE

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

BIERSTADT'S YO SEMITE VALLEY,

FARRAGUT TAKING NEW ORLEANS,

And other new arrivals, on exhibition.

Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Auction Sales.

DRY GOODS, PRINTS, WHITE AND BROWN MUSLINS, DENIMS, STRIPES, WOOL GOODS, HOSIERY, &C.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, August 8, at [illegible] o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

30 CASES LEAF, AND 25 KEGS Fine-cut Tobacco, 20,000 Cigars, &c.

AT AUCTION,

[illegible], at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, August 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Elegant Stock of Superior

NEW FURNITURE,

Extra Fine Piano-Forte,

Three New Single Buggy Harnesses,

Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c.

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

60 Doz. Assorted Hoop Skirts, slightly damaged.

AT AUCTION.

At salesrooms 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., on FRIDAY, August 9, at [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer,

197 Dearborn-st.

Will sell, on THURSDAY, August 8, [illegible] o'clock, [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Whole or half of a first class [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hotel lease and furniture, in a central part of the city. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A complete stock of dry goods. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class retail drug store [illegible], St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—A saloon in a good locality. [illegible] DANFORD & CO., Room 13, No. 137 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A two-thirds interest in a [illegible]

FOR SALE—A restaurant and saloon, No. 274 South Clark-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—The only cigar and tobacco store in a flourishing town in Wisconsin. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug and variety stock, in the rapidly growing village of [illegible]

FOR SALE—On very reasonable terms, a Portable Steam Saw Mill, nearly new, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class grocery, doing a good cash trade. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A first class photograph gallery [illegible] 112 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, one of the largest and best water powers [illegible] W. H. UNDERHILL, 118 [illegible], Chicago.

FOR SALE—A saloon and restaurant situated in the centre of the city, 3 years' lease, low rent. Apply at 169 State-st.

FOR SALE—A light and pleasant manufacturing business, centrally located and well established, trade fair and trade increasing. Capital required to purchase machinery, stock and carry on the business about $1,500. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address D. & K., P. O. Box 12.

FOR SALE—Dental office near Chicago. [illegible] WILSON, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A lager beer saloon, with license and dwelling, situated on West Madison [illegible] Inquire at 119 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Ice Cream and Candy Saloon, No. 142 North Clark-st. [illegible] If taken soon. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a first class cigar stand [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good saloon on [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A fancy and family grocery, in a fine locality. Stock, fixtures, lease, horse and wagon, &c. [illegible] Apply to T. B. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A retail grocery store [illegible] FULLER, No. 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures, horse and wagon, and a small stock of groceries, on the North Side, in a first rate location, or would trade for a good saloon. Apply at 76 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A first class saloon and restaurant, centrally located, and fitted up in first class style, has been established for several years. For full particulars call at No. 2 [illegible] House place. WM. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE—Fancy retail grocery, at a bargain. Call at 125 Dearborn-st.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Cheap—House No. 441 [illegible] HANCOCK & [illegible], No. 31 West Fourth-st.

TO RENT—Furnished house, two story and basement, No. 73 Van Buren-st. Board of two persons taken in part payment.

TO RENT—House 337 Superior-st., North Side, with all modern improvements. Rent low. Furniture and carpets for sale. For particulars apply at house between 7 and 9 o'clock p. m., or to DAY, TILDEN & CO., 11 and 13 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Six fine rooms over store on the northeast corner of Monroe and Wells-sts., entrance on Monroe-st. Water up-stairs. Apply to G. R. H. HUGHES, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21, [illegible] floor.

TO RENT—One good house of six rooms, very low rent; good location. Will sell the household goods very low for cash. Call on L. WING, 65 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—Three new houses on Fourteenth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., two story frames, with water and gas. Rent reasonable. Apply at 699 State-st.

TO RENT—At Kenwood, a furnished house of 8 rooms, closets, &c., with large barn and good yard, will be rented for 6 or 9 months, at a moderate rate. For terms apply to S. H. or G. W. NEWCOMB, Room 8, No. 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—House on North Side, with furniture for sale if desired. [illegible] CLAIR & TOMPKINS, Room 16, Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—Two new dwellings, Nos. 263 and 265 South Clinton-st., 10 rooms each, hot and cold water, gas and all modern improvements. [illegible] per month. T. B. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—House No. 605 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. For particulars apply to PALMER & CLARKE, 231 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Brick house on South Side, near the lake, with all modern improvements. [illegible] Apply to WATERMAN & [illegible], 117 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Cottage pleasantly located at city limits, on West Side. Cheap rent to prompt tenant. J. H. ANDREWS, Room 7 M. E. Church Block.

TO RENT—A new two story house of 6 rooms on the North Side, half a block from cars. Inquire at 15 Lombard Block, or 235 [illegible]

TO RENT—Two good dwellings, Nos. 736 West Lake-st. and 163 Walnut-st. Inquire at 136 Walnut-st. or at the office of [illegible], 136 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A first-class boarding house and furniture for sale. Is pleasantly located and will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for at once. Apply on the premises, 358 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—One of the pleasantest situated houses on the West Side—eight rooms, for only $65 per month. Must be a good tenant. BRADLEY & RICE, Room 37, Reynolds' Block.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Five suites and ten single rooms, only to parties furnishing unexceptionable references. [illegible] apply to SCOTT, [illegible] & CO., 104 and 106 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms—Cheap, [illegible] West Madison-st.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—House and lot and store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new frame cottage [illegible]

FOR SALE—On leased ground, in south part of the city, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, three [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Six new cottages [illegible] Apply to GEO. C. WALKER, No. 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—By Hull & Whipple, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 3, a two-story frame, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A two story house, barn and two lots, [illegible] North Side.

FOR SALE—Near Chicago University, a new cottage well built, and very convenient, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new house, very cheap, on Wentworth-av., [illegible] STEDMAN & CO., Cobb's Building, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—House, with 50 foot lot, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.—two story, [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Four houses and lots [illegible] SOUTHWORTH & CO., Room 3, No. 121 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Indiana av., corner Thirty-first-st., two houses and lots, with barn, very cheap, [illegible] J. D. HARVEY, 79 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Houses and lots on Wabash, Michigan and Indiana-avs. [illegible] W. STONE, Nos. 2 and 3 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—A house three story and basement, 14 rooms on corner [illegible] North Side, [illegible] Apply to J. [illegible], 343 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—An elegant two-story house, [illegible] 12 rooms and all modern conveniences, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—A fine lot on Madison st., [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, on long time, a few choice residence lots [illegible] Apply to GEO. C. WALKER, No. 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—At Hyde Park, 4 lots, 50 feet by 200, [illegible] F. CLARK, Fullerton Block, Room No. 16.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, to-day only, lot on Thirty-first-st., near and west of Wabash-av. [illegible] GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On Wells st., between Madison and Monroe-sts., a lot [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A choice tract for subdivision, [illegible] C. B. PRESCOTT, 126 LaSalle-st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Two fine farms, within 60 miles of Chicago, upon a railroad, admirably suited to dairy purposes. Will be sold cheap, and to proper parties on the easiest terms. Call at 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—In Elgin, only two hours by railroad from Chicago, [illegible] L. F. BRAYMAN, or O. DAVIDSON, Banker, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two large tracts of desirable Iowa land, in Palo Alto Co., about 9,000 acres [illegible] The Des Moines Valley Railroad, which will probably soon be completed, is located through this property. [illegible] Price only $1.50 per acre. [illegible], 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Fruit Farm, two miles south of St. Joseph harbor, Michigan, containing [illegible] W. C. WHEATON.

FOR SALE—Four farms varying in size from [illegible] J. C. JONES, Mechanicsville, Indiana.

FOR SALE—34 acres of land, with cottage of six rooms, barn, good cellar and out buildings, [illegible] Highland Park Station, on Milwaukee Railway, and twenty miles from Chicago. Part is now used as a beer garden, which pays handsomely, as the property is on the most traveled road. Is for sale cheap. T. B. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Small farm in Clinton County, five miles west of Plattsburg, Mo., consisting of 100 acres of first-class land, well improved and well watered; [illegible] Address J. THOS. LAWSON, Plattsburg, Clinton County, Mo.

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Eldridge-court.—A suite of front rooms, with good board. Also, a furnished single room.

43 West Washington-st.—Pleasant rooms and board may be obtained.

52 Fourth-av.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a very pleasant room and good board, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, at the above number.

73 Van Buren-st.—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with first class board and rooms at the above number.

84 Adams-st.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at the above number.

86 Adams-st., between Clark and State-sts. A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find good board, with nicely furnished front parlor, in a private family.

112 East Adams-st., one block south from [illegible] furnished rooms, with board [illegible]

149 [illegible]

158 [illegible]

356 [illegible]

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—[illegible]

BOARD—[illegible]

BOARD—[illegible]

Lost and Found.

LOST—On [illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

LOST—On [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Salesmen to solicit and fill orders [illegible]

WANTED—Millwrights to work on the large flouring mill [illegible]

WANTED—In an Insurance Office, a smart, intelligent lad of 14 to 16 years of age, [illegible] O. address.

WANTED—A first-class salesman in a Wholesale Drug House. [illegible] Address with reference, P. O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A number of energetic canvassers, to canvass the city for [illegible] Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—An experienced travelling salesman. [illegible] Salle-st., Room 21.

WANTED—A boy from 18 to 20, of pleasing address. One living with his parents preferred. Call at 94 Lake-st., Room 21.

WANTED—A man who thoroughly understands the furniture business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply between 11 and 12, or [illegible], at 217 Lake-st.

WANTED—This day, 75 men for [illegible] Apply at Room 4, No. 60 Madison-st.

WANTED—275 Coal Miners—Wages $4 to $5 per day; 25 men on gravel trains, [illegible] Apply to NICHOLS & VANSANDT, 152 Madison-st.

WANTED—100 railroad laborers. Wages $2 and $2.25. Apply to P. B. WEARE & CO., 13 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A first class traveller in a wholesale boot and shoe house. One who can speak English and German preferred. Best references required. Address P. O. Drawer 3838.

WANTED—Salesmen to take orders in the city for an article of necessity. Good wages can be made by first-class men. Apply at Room 15, No. 278 State-st., between 11 and 12 this day.

WANTED—3 gentlemen and 2 ladies to canvass the city. Call this morning, at 153 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A competent young man, as assistant clerk in a commission house. Salary $50 per month. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and reference, "S & N," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good man as fireman for stationary engine. German. None but perfectly competent for the business need apply, at [illegible] State-st., to Engineer of Michigan Mills. CHAS. A. COOK.

WANTED—A watchmaker—One that understands his business. Apply to JAMES GEARY, Pawnbroker, 133 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A few good carpenters. Apply at PRESTON'S Saw Works, 139 Washington-st.

WANTED—A good carpenter, at 120 Fourth-av. G. W. BROWNE.

TRADES.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—One or two carpenters, [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—100 women with sewing machines [illegible]

WANTED—Wet Nurse. A lady of [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good German or [illegible]

WANTED—A girl who [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk in a wholesale house, by a young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible] Apply at 239 [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] man, as cook, waiter, or [illegible] Can be seen at 87 Fourth-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—To drive or take care of horses, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]-Stanton Imbroglio.

[illegible]retary Still Per[illegible] the Duties of His Office.

[illegible]pression Prevalent that [illegible] will not be Removed.

[illegible]rom Tre[illegible] to [illegible] Compoun[illegible] Not[illegible]

[illegible] Surre[illegible]

[illegible]ict up to a [illegible] Nigh[illegible]

[illegible]ments for [illegible] Prisoner [illegible]

[illegible]ROM EU[illegible]

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[illegible] Denies any [illegible]g the Island [illegible] Thomas.

[illegible] Cretans Re[illegible]ench War Ves[illegible]

INDIAN [illegible]

[illegible]al Murders [illegible]g the North P[illegible]

[illegible]ce Commission [illegible]eavenworth To[illegible]

[illegible]OM WASHINGTON

[illegible]patch to the Chicago T[illegible]

WASHINGTON, A[illegible]

[illegible]SON-STANTON IMBRO[illegible] [illegible]ments from the White [illegible] [illegible]btful sources to the [illegible] has continued to dis[illegible]

[illegible]